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# Petroleum Supply Monthly



April 1983

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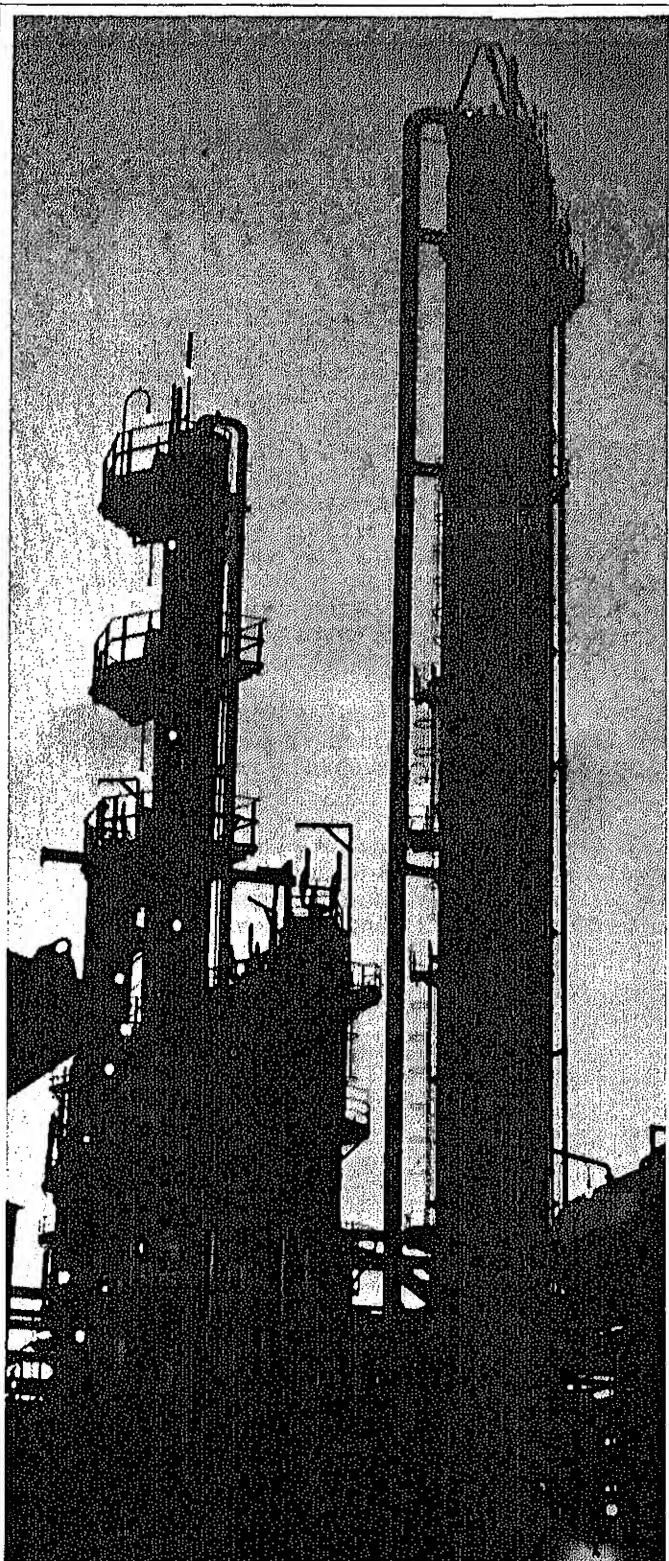
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# Introduction

## Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Beginning with the March 1983 issue, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)* has been changed to incorporate revisions to the survey data collected for this report. These data collection forms, making up the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), were revised and consolidated in order to reduce respondent burden and to improve consistency among the various EIA data collection instruments.

The detailed tables have been simplified due to the reduction in product and geographic detail collected in the survey process. The following are the most significant changes to the tables:

- Gasohol has been eliminated as a line item from all tables. Gasohol is now included with finished leaded or unleaded gasoline.
- The production, stock level, and movements of distillate fuel oil are no longer reported in disaggregate as Distillate, less No. 4 Fuel Oil and No. 4 Fuel Oil. They are now combined under the single category, Distillate Fuel Oil.
- Table 20 (formerly Table 24), *Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products* no longer contains refinery district breakdowns for pipelines and bulk terminals.
- Table 18, *Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil* and Table 19, *Fuels Consumed at Refineries by PAD District* have been eliminated on a monthly basis and will be published on an annual basis in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

• Tables 25, 26, 28 and 29 (formerly 29 through 32) reflect the elimination of No. 4 fuel oil as a separate category and the breakdown of sulfur content for residual fuel oil has been reduced from five to three categories.

- The requirement to report crude oil burned on leases and pipelines as either distillate or residual fuel oil has been eliminated. The consumption of crude oil as a fuel is now reflected in Tables 1 through 10 in "product supplied" of crude oil. This also applies to the historical section.
- Alcohol has been eliminated as a line item and is included with the product category, other hydrocarbons.
- Road oil and asphalt have been combined into a single category.
- Table 27, *Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Level*, has been added.
- Table 12, *Offshore Production of Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)* by State and Table 13, *Production of Lease Condensate By State*, have been eliminated. The information previously contained in Table 12 can now be found in footnote 1 of Table 11.

In addition to the changes in the tables listed above, the Explanatory Notes and Glossary have been revised to reflect the consolidated Petroleum Supply Reporting System.



# Petroleum Focus





# Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	March			Cumulative January Through March		
	1983	1982	% Change	1983	1982	% Change
Total Product Supplied	15.5	15.6	-0.4	15.0	15.8	-4.9
Motor Gasoline	6.7	6.6	0.6	6.2	6.2	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.7	2.9	-6.1	2.8	3.2	-12.5
Residual Fuel Oil	1.5	1.9	-23.3	1.5	2.1	-27.0
Crude Inputs to Refineries	10.9	11.3	-3.0	10.9	11.4	-4.4
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production	10.3	10.2	0.9	10.3	10.2	0.7
Net Imports <sup>1</sup>	2.6	3.6	-27.5	2.9	4.0	-25.7
Net Crude Oil Imports <sup>2</sup>	1.8	2.4	-22.8	2.1	2.7	-22.8
SPR Imports	0.2	0.2	-6.5	0.2	0.2	14.0
Net Product Imports	0.6	1.0	-42.0	0.7	1.1	-39.1
Crude Oil Stock Withdrawal <sup>3</sup>	0.41	0.17	—	-0.04	0.03	—
Product Stock Withdrawal	1.79	1.05	—	1.27	1.15	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil <sup>2</sup>	353	366	NM			
Motor Gasoline <sup>3</sup>	229	248	NM			
Distillate Fuel Oil	121	128	NM			
Residual Fuel Oil	44	57	NM			
Total Product	698	787	NM			
SPR	312	249	NM			
Total	1,363	1,401	NM			

<sup>1</sup>Gross imports of crude oil including Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and petroleum products less exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

<sup>2</sup>Excluding SPR.

<sup>3</sup>Including blending components.

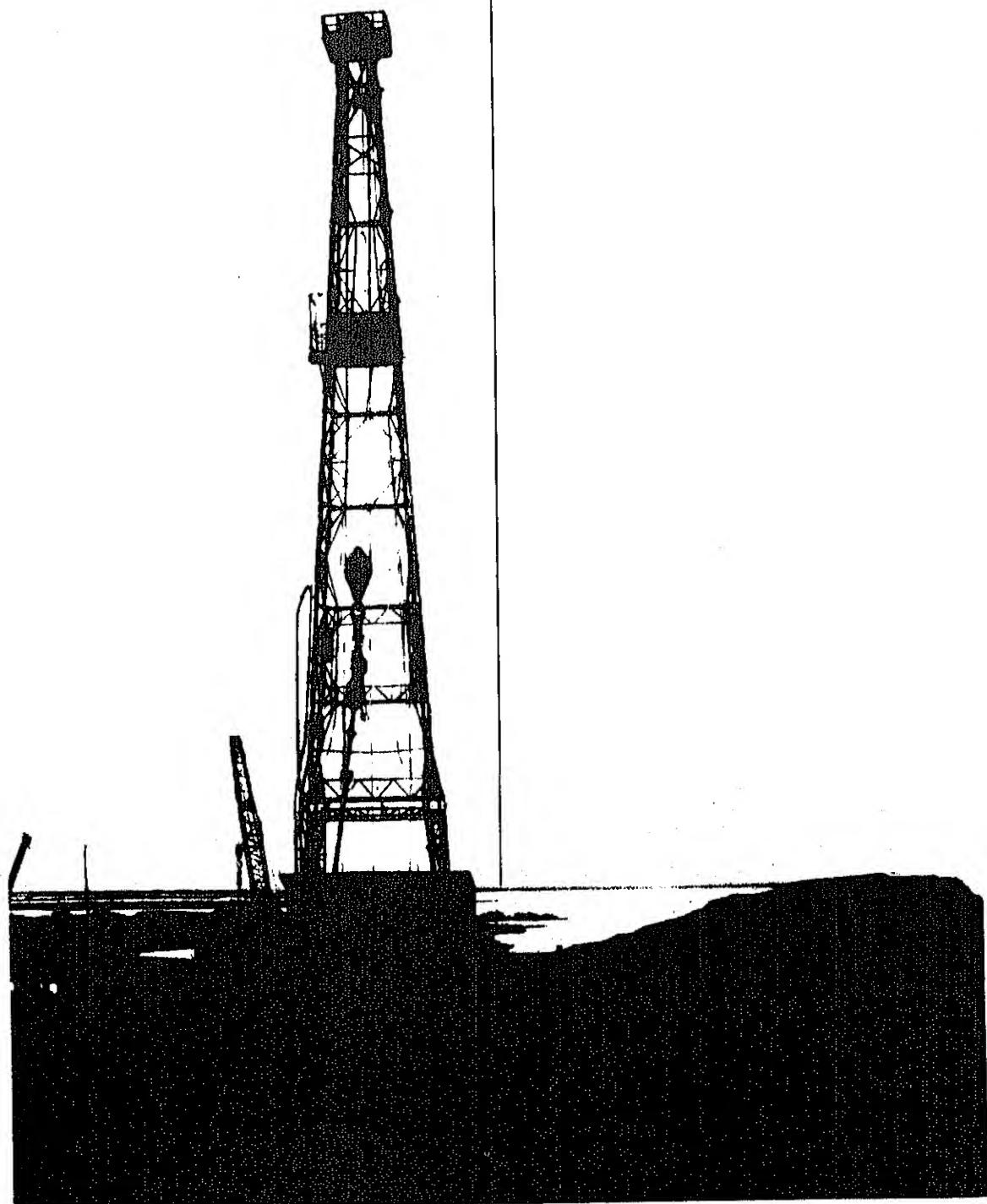
NM = Not meaningful due to new stock basis.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. March 1983 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for export and Natural Gas Liquids Production estimates which are February 1983 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, April 1983.



# Summary Statistics



## Crude Oil<sup>1</sup> and Petroleum Products Overview

	Field Production			Stock Withdrawal <sup>2</sup>		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks <sup>3</sup>	
	Total Domestic <sup>4</sup>	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil <sup>5</sup>	Petroleum Products			
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Millions of Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	AVERAGE	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	<sup>6</sup> 1,074
1975	AVERAGE	10,045	8,375	1,633	-17	-145	16,322	1,133
1976	AVERAGE	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	AVERAGE	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	AVERAGE	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	AVERAGE	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,278
1980	AVERAGE	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	<sup>6</sup> 1,392
1981	January	10,231	8,540	1,652	50	1,159	18,430	1,388
	February	10,294	8,604	1,653	-278	250	16,989	1,389
	March	10,272	8,613	1,624	-632	224	15,907	1,401
	April	10,195	8,557	1,599	-595	148	15,350	1,415
	May	10,160	8,501	1,593	-391	-374	15,353	1,438
	June	10,287	8,629	1,594	-135	406	16,095	1,430
	July	10,098	8,500	1,548	-360	91	15,682	1,439
	August	10,243	8,583	1,614	397	-999	15,263	1,457
	September	10,281	8,604	1,612	-285	-341	15,655	1,476
	October	10,225	8,563	1,598	-760	477	15,822	1,485
	November	10,269	8,586	1,630	-325	-233	15,593	1,501
	December	10,220	8,585	1,590	-170	745	16,596	1,484
	AVERAGE	10,230	8,572	1,609	-290	130	16,058	
1982	January	10,257	8,669	1,548	-236	1,129	15,890	1,461
	February	10,261	8,690	1,524	-216	1,268	15,941	1,431
	March	10,212	8,597	1,570	-65	1,049	15,560	1,401
	April	10,296	8,652	1,588	107	1,594	16,048	1,360
	May	10,223	8,660	1,520	49	-34	14,845	1,349
	June	10,242	8,681	1,505	86	-515	14,931	1,362
	July	10,228	8,649	1,521	-155	-865	14,771	1,394
	August	10,301	8,701	1,543	-440	4	14,838	1,407
	September	10,306	8,733	1,513	252	-489	14,921	1,415
	October	10,283	8,676	1,540	-564	-55	14,820	1,434
	November	10,377	8,690	1,634	-357	-357	15,031	1,455
	December	10,348	8,660	1,638	143	703	15,508	<sup>6</sup> 1,429
	AVERAGE	10,278	8,671	1,554	-117	280	15,253	
1983	January	10,356	8,634	1,668	-567	865	14,765	
	February <sup>*</sup>	10,298	R 8,660	1,585	R -382	R 1,128	R 14,772	1,453
	March <sup>**</sup>	NA	8,677	NA	231	1,788	15,499	R 1,432
	AVERAGE	NA	8,657	NA	-235	1,265	15,004	1,363

<sup>1</sup> Includes lease condensate.

<sup>2</sup> A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

<sup>3</sup> Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

<sup>4</sup> Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

<sup>5</sup> Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>6</sup> In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage(new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-1,121, 1980-1,420 and 1982-1,462.

Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981 and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

<sup>\*</sup> See Explanatory Note 9.1.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

**Crude Oil<sup>1</sup> and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)**

	Imports			Exports			Net <sup>3</sup> Imports	
	Total	Crude Oil <sup>2</sup>	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products		
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973	AVERAGE	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	AVERAGE	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	AVERAGE	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	AVERAGE	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	AVERAGE	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	AVERAGE	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	AVERAGE	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	AVERAGE	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	January	6,827	4,932	1,895	558	339	219	6,270
	February	6,772	4,873	1,899	569	198	371	6,203
	March	6,028	4,521	1,507	586	210	376	5,442
	April	5,668	4,338	1,330	570	198	372	5,098
	May	5,775	4,287	1,489	695	312	283	5,180
	June	5,435	4,061	1,375	420	123	297	5,015
	July	5,816	4,296	1,521	571	257	314	5,245
	August	5,767	4,179	1,588	644	204	440	5,123
	September	6,365	4,740	1,624	519	194	325	5,845
	October	5,959	4,380	1,579	738	226	512	5,221
	November	5,741	4,046	1,695	701	278	423	5,041
	December	5,843	4,137	1,706	656	189	467	5,187
	AVERAGE	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982	January	5,232	3,648	1,585	829	238	581	4,404
	February	4,691	2,949	1,742	804	304	499	3,887
	March	4,461	2,856	1,606	882	321	561	3,579
	April	4,286	2,813	1,474	786	174	611	3,501
	May	4,784	3,314	1,471	803	262	542	3,981
	June	5,227	3,782	1,445	703	94	609	4,524
	July	5,763	4,245	1,518	741	229	512	5,022
	August	5,156	3,820	1,336	858	304	554	4,298
	September	5,359	3,603	1,757	791	184	606	4,569
	October	5,230	3,636	1,594	932	270	662	4,298
	November	5,726	3,863	1,864	786	262	524	4,940
	December	4,562	2,956	1,606	860	193	667	3,702
	AVERAGE	5,041	3,461	1,581	815	222	579	4,226
1983	January	4,372	2,938	1,434	973	117	856	3,399
	February*	R 3,691	R 2,268	R 1,423	865	262	603	2,825
	March**	3,458	2,249	1,209	NA	NA	NA	NA
	AVERAGE	3,845	2,492	1,353	NA	NA	NA	NA

<sup>1</sup> Includes lease condensate.

<sup>2</sup> Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>3</sup> Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

\* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

\*\* Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

## Crude Oil<sup>1</sup> Supply and Disposition

	Supply							
	Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal <sup>2</sup>		Unac- counted for Crude Oil
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR <sup>3</sup>	Other	SPR <sup>3</sup>	Other	
	Thousand Barrels per Day							
1973 AVERAGE	9,208	198	3,244		3,244		11	3
1974 AVERAGE	8,774	193	3,477		3,477		-62	-25
1975 AVERAGE	8,375	191	4,105		4,105		-17	17
1976 AVERAGE	8,132	173	5,287		5,287		-39	77
1977 AVERAGE	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150	-6
1978 AVERAGE	8,707	1,229	6,356	182	6,195	-163	84	-57
1979 AVERAGE	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81	-11
1980 AVERAGE	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52	34
1981 January	8,540	1,606	4,932	106	4,826	-151	201	113
February	8,604	1,619	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-150	-41
March	8,613	1,618	4,521	140	4,382	-155	-477	154
April	8,557	1,608	4,338	272	4,066	-444	-151	51
May	8,501	1,580	4,287	386	3,901	-513	122	286
June	8,629	1,632	4,061	318	3,743	-434	200	49
July	8,500	1,605	4,296	175	4,121	-324	-36	147
August	8,583	1,602	4,179	257	3,922	-372	769	16
September	8,604	1,607	4,740	435	4,305	-486	201	-205
October	8,563	1,596	4,380	453	3,927	-501	-259	166
November	8,586	1,614	4,046	271	3,774	-259	-66	279
December	8,585	1,623	4,137	165	3,971	-252	82	52
AVERAGE	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	46	83
1982 January	8,669	1,712	3,648	170	3,478	-159	-77	-138
February	8,690	1,715	2,949	159	2,790	-213	-3	199
March	8,597	1,702	2,856	185	2,671	-235	170	278
April	8,652	1,687	2,813	190	2,623	-233	341	56
May	8,660	1,725	3,314	204	3,110	-176	225	105
June	8,681	1,675	3,782	105	3,678	-105	191	110
July	8,649	1,715	4,245	97	4,147	-97	-58	1
August	8,701	1,699	3,820	208	3,611	-208	-233	140
September	8,733	1,707	3,603	139	3,463	-143	395	-218
October	8,676	1,677	3,636	216	3,420	-216	-348	324
November	8,690	1,667	3,863	180	3,683	-179	-177	-141
December	8,660	1,663	2,956	124	2,832	-125	267	2
AVERAGE	8,671	1,695	3,461	165	3,296	-174	57	60
1983 January	8,634	1,698	2,938	219	2,720	-219	-348	238
February*	R 8,660	1,725	R 2,268	R 197	R 2,071	R -197	R -185	423
March**	8,677	1,726	2,249	173	2,076	-180	411	NA
AVERAGE	8,657	1,716	2,492	196	2,296	-199	-36	NA

<sup>1</sup> Includes lease condensate.

<sup>2</sup> A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

3 Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available.

R = Revised data.

\* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

\*\* Italic denotes preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975, 1981, and 1983 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil<sup>1</sup> Supply and Disposition (continued)

	Supply	Disposition					Ending Stocks <sup>2</sup>		
		Crude Used Directly <sup>3</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied <sup>3</sup>	Total Crude Oil	SPR <sup>4</sup>	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Millions of Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	AVERAGE	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	<sup>5</sup> 265		<sup>5</sup> 265
1975	AVERAGE	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	AVERAGE	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	AVERAGE	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	AVERAGE	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	<sup>5</sup> 466	108	<sup>5</sup> 358
1981	January	-43	6	13,247	339	NA	486	112	374
	February	-55	3	12,902	198	NA	494	116	378
	March	-57	6	12,383	210	NA	514	121	393
	April	-59	3	12,091	198	NA	532	134	397
	May	-59	3	12,309	312	NA	544	150	394
	June	-58	7	12,415	123	NA	548	163	385
	July	-58	7	12,261	257	NA	559	173	386
	August	-58	5	12,908	204	NA	547	185	362
	September	-61	4	12,505	194	NA	555	199	356
	October	-63	3	12,057	226	NA	579	215	364
	November	-64	4	12,240	278	NA	589	228	366
	December	-63	4	12,349	189	NA	594	230	363
	AVERAGE	-58	5	12,470	228	NA			
1982	January	-63	3	11,638	238	NA	606	235	371
	February	-64	2	11,252	304	NA	612	241	371
	March	-63	5	11,277	321	NA	614	249	366
	April	-65	3	11,386	174	NA	611	256	365
	May	-62	3	11,801	262	NA	609	261	348
	June	-60	7	12,498	94	NA	607	264	343
	July	-60	3	12,447	229	NA	612	267	345
	August	-57	2	11,858	304	NA	625	274	352
	September	-56	3	12,126	184	NA	618	278	340
	October	-51	2	11,750	270	NA	635	285	351
	November	-51	1	11,741	262	NA	646	290	358
	December	-53	1	11,514	193	NA	<sup>5</sup> 642	294	<sup>5</sup> 348
	AVERAGE	-58	4	11,776	236	NA			
1983	January	NA	2	11,070	117	54	661	301	361
	February*	NA	3	R 10,635	262	69	672	306	366
	March**	NA	NA	10,944	NA	NA	665	312	353
	AVERAGE	NA	NA	10,891	NA	NA			

<sup>1</sup> Includes lease condensate.

<sup>2</sup> Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is presented as product supplied for crude oil. Prior to January 1983 crude oil used directly was included with crude oil losses in this table and with product supplied for distillate and residual fuel oils.

<sup>4</sup> Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>5</sup> In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage(new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-265, 1980-483(Total) and 375(Other Primary), and 1982-644(Total) and 350(Other Primary). Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981 and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

\* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

\*\* Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

## Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks <sup>1</sup>			
	Total Production	Imports <sup>2</sup>	Stock Withdrawal <sup>2,3</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline <sup>4</sup>	Finished Motor Gasoline	
					Total	Unleaded <sup>5</sup>	Unleaded			
Thousand Barrels per Day										
							Percent of Total	Millions of Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	AVERAGE	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	<sup>6</sup> 218	
1975	AVERAGE	6,520	184	-28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
1976	AVERAGE	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	AVERAGE	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978	AVERAGE	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	AVERAGE	6,852	181	2	( <sup>8</sup> )	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	AVERAGE	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	<sup>6</sup> 261	
1981	January	6,715	138	-421	( <sup>8</sup> )	6,431	3,141	48.8	276	
	February	6,308	111	-118	1	6,301	3,095	49.1	284	
	March	6,213	171	-81	( <sup>8</sup> )	6,303	3,097	49.1	230	
	April	6,114	186	303	( <sup>8</sup> )	6,602	3,284	285	232	
	May	6,122	150	344	1	6,615	3,115	49.7	272	
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,028	3,419	47.1	259	
	July	6,405	151	268	( <sup>8</sup> )	6,823	3,424	242	194	
	August	6,611	124	-95	3	6,637	3,344	50.2	186	
	September	6,564	169	-70	2	6,662	3,338	50.4	233	
	October	6,426	147	7	3	6,578	3,257	50.1	191	
	November	6,564	148	-338	1	6,373	3,198	49.5	236	
	December	6,586	197	-91	11	6,681	3,444	50.2	201	
	AVERAGE	6,405	157	-28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	203	
1982	January	6,181	114	-358	18	5,920	3,033	51.2	262	
	February	5,917	133	28	8	6,070	3,145	51.8	262	
	March	6,004	183	469	44	6,612	3,396	51.4	248	
	April	6,104	177	641	33	6,890	3,494	50.7	223	
	May	6,322	163	188	23	6,650	3,415	51.3	180	
	June	6,767	195	-136	14	6,812	3,561	52.3	215	
	July	6,788	200	-165	24	6,799	3,574	220	174	
	August	6,447	284	-60	16	6,655	3,520	52.6	183	
	September	6,530	215	-217	22	6,507	3,385	52.9	226	
	October	6,253	177	-25	15	6,391	3,360	52.0	191	
	November	6,273	206	91	11	6,559	3,448	52.6	234	
	December	6,540	178	-164	7	6,548	3,486	53.2	<sup>6</sup> 235	
	AVERAGE	6,347	186	-24	20	6,537	3,403	52.1	194	
1983	January	6,020	148	-186	( <sup>8</sup> )	5,981	3,352	56.0	251	
	February*	R 5,848	R 142	R 32	( <sup>8</sup> )	R 6,022	3,257	54.1	229	
	March**	5,895	150	610	NA	6,650	NA	NA	R 251	
	AVERAGE	5,923	147	156	NA	6,224	NA	NA	R 207	

<sup>1</sup> Ending stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

<sup>3</sup> A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

<sup>4</sup> Includes motor gasoline blending components.

<sup>5</sup> Includes gasohol.

<sup>6</sup> In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage(new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-225, 1980-263, 1982-244(Total) and 203(Finished). Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

(<sup>8</sup>) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

\* See Explanatory Note 9.3.

\*\* Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

## Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks <sup>1</sup>
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal <sup>2</sup>	Crude Used Directly <sup>3</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied <sup>3</sup>	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	AVERAGE	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092 196
1974	AVERAGE	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948 200
1975	AVERAGE	2,654	155	40	2	1	2,851 209
1976	AVERAGE	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133 186
1977	AVERAGE	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352 250
1978	AVERAGE	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432 216
1979	AVERAGE	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311 229
1980	AVERAGE	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866 205
1981	January	2,989	273	836	11	(8)	4,109 179
	February	2,809	325	246	11	17	3,373 173
	March	2,484	147	264	9	(8)	2,904 164
	April	2,418	116	-9	10	3	2,532 165
	May	2,454	179	-232	10	(8)	2,411 172
	June	2,501	225	-270	9	(8)	2,464 180
	July	2,395	179	-204	10	2	2,378 186
	August	2,656	174	-450	8	(8)	2,388 200
	September	2,610	129	-235	10	1	2,513 207
	October	2,485	119	197	9	5	2,803 201
	November	2,716	124	36	11	6	2,880 200
	December	2,856	95	277	11	26	3,212 192
	AVERAGE	2,613	173	38	10	5	2,829
1982	January	2,615	96	780	10	90	3,410 166
	February	2,447	130	689	11	90	3,187 147
	March	2,294	48	612	10	84	2,881 128
	April	2,357	59	631	13	64	2,996 109
	May	2,618	74	-184	10	75	2,444 114
	June	2,731	100	-335	10	55	2,450 125
	July	2,734	124	-761	11	24	2,084 148
	August	2,526	79	-346	10	40	2,228 159
	September	2,658	59	-77	12	139	2,514 161
	October	2,837	97	-290	8	66	2,586 170
	November	2,863	141	-514	8	24	2,475 186
	December	2,655	109	226	10	143	2,856 179
	AVERAGE	2,612	93	32	10	74	2,672
1983	January	2,314	58	561	NA	173	2,760 168
	February*	R 2,136	R 58	R 742	NA	105	R 2,892 147
	March**	2,026	41	788	NA	NA	2,705 121
	AVERAGE	2,159	52	696	NA	NA	2,763

1 Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

2 A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

3 Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

4 In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage(new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-224, 1980-205, and 1982-186. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

(8) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

\* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

\*\* Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

## Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks <sup>1</sup>
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal <sup>2</sup>	Crude Used Directly <sup>3</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied <sup>3</sup>	
	Thousands Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822 53
1974	AVERAGE	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639 <sup>4</sup> 60
1975	AVERAGE	1,235	1,223	2	15	15	2,462 74
1976	AVERAGE	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801 72
1977	AVERAGE	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071 90
1978	AVERAGE	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023 90
1979	AVERAGE	1,667	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826 96
1980	AVERAGE	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508 <sup>4</sup> 92
1981	January	1,612	1,015	302	32	65	2,896 82
	February	1,565	954	150	44	125	2,588 78
	March	1,424	699	100	48	145	2,126 75
	April	1,320	584	66	49	151	1,868 73
	May	1,223	741	-170	49	25	1,817 78
	June	1,232	540	291	49	76	2,037 69
	July	1,174	830	2	48	82	1,971 69
	August	1,231	819	-179	50	69	1,852 75
	September	1,292	841	-176	51	126	1,882 80
	October	1,238	786	8	54	202	1,884 80
	November	1,227	880	-49	53	203	1,909 81
	December	1,329	916	110	52	157	2,250 78
	AVERAGE	1,321	800	37	48	118	2,088
1982	January	1,183	821	328	53	235	2,150 68
	February	1,136	928	358	53	213	2,261 58
	March	1,121	910	26	53	197	1,912 57
	April	1,162	762	124	52	234	1,867 54
	May	1,127	738	-175	52	191	1,551 59
	June	1,077	643	-49	50	217	1,504 61
	July	1,029	576	51	49	239	1,466 59
	August	1,007	519	200	47	235	1,538 53
	September	1,007	871	-302	44	148	1,472 62
	October	954	758	-56	43	234	1,466 64
	November	989	843	-95	43	182	1,597 66
	December	990	747	8	43	186	1,602 <sup>4</sup> 66
	AVERAGE	1,065	758	33	48	209	1,695
1983	January	935	691	243	NA	294	1,574
	February <sup>**</sup>	R 857	632	R 270	NA	191	R 1,568
	March <sup>**</sup>	834	651	191	NA	NA	1,466
	AVERAGE	876	659	233	NA	NA	1,535

<sup>1</sup> Ending Stocks for 1973-1980 are totals as of December 31.

<sup>2</sup> A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

<sup>4</sup> In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage(new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-75, 1980-91, and 1982-68. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.  
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

<sup>\*</sup> See Explanatory Note 9.4.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

## Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks <sup>1</sup>
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal <sup>2</sup>	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
	Thousands Barrels per Day						
1973 AVERAGE	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974 AVERAGE	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	<sup>3</sup> 113
1975 AVERAGE	1,527	112	-35	246	26	1,333	125
1976 AVERAGE	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977 AVERAGE	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978 AVERAGE	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979 AVERAGE	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980 AVERAGE	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	<sup>3</sup> 120
1981 January	1,617	306	363	352	21	1,913	117
February	1,593	327	173	303	21	1,769	112
March	1,551	260	-4	257	20	1,530	112
April	1,586	214	-236	231	26	1,308	119
May	1,587	189	-258	220	19	1,279	127
June	1,567	206	-208	237	24	1,304	133
July	1,507	213	-258	215	17	1,229	141
August	1,592	195	-242	235	149	1,160	149
September	1,622	199	-75	287	21	1,438	151
October	1,593	287	72	320	76	1,556	149
November	1,571	280	86	383	58	1,495	146
December	1,468	255	379	428	50	1,624	135
AVERAGE	1,571	244	-18	289	42	1,466	
1982 January	1,546	314	480	398	67	1,873	122
February	1,476	291	310	327	51	1,699	114
March	1,523	223	145	289	74	1,528	109
April	1,566	188	107	257	77	1,527	106
May	1,583	186	-61	235	43	1,431	108
June	1,571	192	-109	262	106	1,286	111
July	1,556	227	-5	253	37	1,487	111
August	1,591	125	-44	264	61	1,357	112
September	1,606	247	33	273	85	1,528	111
October	1,582	194	92	306	81	1,481	109
November	1,603	267	172	370	37	1,634	103
December	1,626	258	270	395	56	1,702	<sup>3</sup> 95
AVERAGE	1,570	225	115	301	65	1,544	
1983 January	1,662	240	618	313	118	2,088	84
February*	1,560	305	84	237	76	1,636	81
AVERAGE	1,614	271	365	277	98	1,874	

<sup>1</sup> Ending stocks for 1973 - 1980 are totals as of December 31.

<sup>2</sup> A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

<sup>3</sup> In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage(new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-113, 1980-128, and 1982-103. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

\* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Other Petroleum Products<sup>1</sup> Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks <sup>2</sup>	
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal <sup>3</sup>	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied		
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels	
1973	AVERAGE	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	AVERAGE	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	218
1975	AVERAGE	3,424	277	-2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	AVERAGE	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	AVERAGE	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	AVERAGE	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	AVERAGE	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	AVERAGE	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	247
1981	January	3,821	162	80	851	132	3,081	296
	February	3,723	182	-200	538	208	2,958	302
	March	3,722	230	-55	642	210	3,043	304
	April	3,711	230	24	733	192	3,040	303
	May	3,892	229	-58	594	238	3,231	305
	June	3,925	218	-29	656	197	3,261	306
	July	3,852	149	284	791	212	3,282	297
	August	3,876	276	-33	676	219	3,225	298
	September	3,718	285	215	883	176	3,159	291
	October	3,503	241	193	710	227	3,000	285
	November	3,579	262	33	784	154	2,935	284
	December	3,543	243	71	805	223	2,829	282
	AVERAGE	3,739	226	46	723	199	3,088	
1982	January	3,181	240	-102	602	180	2,536	284
	February	3,364	260	-116	646	138	2,724	287
	March	3,485	241	-204	734	161	2,627	294
	April	3,394	287	91	801	204	2,767	291
	May	3,296	309	198	823	210	2,769	285
	June	3,481	315	115	815	216	2,879	281
	July	3,578	391	15	862	187	2,935	281
	August	3,519	329	256	841	202	3,060	273
	September	3,442	365	74	767	213	2,901	271
	October	3,472	367	223	901	266	2,896	264
	November	3,464	406	-12	824	269	2,766	264
	December	3,285	314	363	886	275	2,801	253
	AVERAGE	3,413	319	77	793	211	2,805	
1983	January	3,222	297	-371	570	271	2,307	271
	February*	3,270	287	-1	680	232	2,645	271
	AVERAGE	3,245	292	-195	622	252	2,467	

<sup>1</sup> Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquid products except finished motor gasoline, distillate

December 31.

<sup>2</sup> A minus sign and a positive number indicates a decrease.

<sup>3</sup> The number of new respondents were added to bulk

size investigation during the previous years.

Stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage(new basis),

1982-259. Stock withdrawals

new basis stock levels.

Expenditure rounding.

District of Columbia.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources<sup>1</sup>

	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC <sup>2</sup>	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC <sup>3</sup>
Thousand Barrels per Day											
1973											
AVERAGE	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993	915
1974											
AVERAGE	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280	752
1975											
AVERAGE	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601	1,383
1976											
AVERAGE	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066	2,424
1977											
AVERAGE	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193	3,185
1978											
AVERAGE	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751	2,963
1979											
AVERAGE	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637	3,056
1980											
AVERAGE	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,551
1981											
January	341	500	1,284	93	424	0	908	549	27	4,127	2,219
February	381	468	1,122	93	406	0	866	463	92	3,891	2,064
March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	360	54	3,425	1,912
April	263	485	1,034	68	307	0	812	237	39	3,245	1,867
May	393	443	933	17	297	0	664	331	124	3,203	1,796
June	356	380	865	60	367	0	528	248	118	2,922	1,703
July	333	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	466	38	3,233	1,757
August	348	274	1,082	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,070	1,765
September	336	154	1,477	96	371	0	323	359	149	3,264	2,063
October	242	147	1,342	90	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820
November	210	132	1,270	112	353	0	517	535	56	3,184	1,724
December	176	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,129	1,502
AVERAGE	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323	1,848
1982											
January	254	161	877	87	273	0	662	376	128	2,818	1,378
February	139	92	692	79	236	0	579	347	102	2,267	1,044
March	91	37	555	155	200	0	503	399	91	2,032	860
April	85	0	479	122	215	0	427	411	79	1,818	707
May	179	0	601	116	236	0	211	414	54	1,811	897
June	93	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,075	799
July	122	0	644	123	327	69	910	349	95	2,640	927
August	170	0	489	133	272	27	542	288	134	2,057	807
September	162	0	432	57	191	21	479	514	52	1,907	659
October	249	7	494	61	227	108	291	496	96	2,029	810
November	247	13	489	47	283	34	480	539	115	2,246	795
December	141	0	237	12	265	88	447	399	73	1,661	407
AVERAGE	161	26	548	91	245	35	505	408	94	2,113	840
1983											
January	204	0	282	47	255	43	186	324	43	1,984	533
February	104	0	214	9	217	0	92	371	28	1,035	326
AVERAGE	157	0	250	29	237	23	141	345	36	1,218	435

<sup>1</sup> Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil processed in OPEC countries.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve Imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

**Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources<sup>1</sup>**

	Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico <sup>2</sup>	Virgin Isla- nds <sup>2</sup>	Other	Total
Thousand Barrels per Day										
<b>1973</b>										
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>3,263</b>
<b>1974</b>										
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>2,832</b>
<b>1975</b>										
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2,454</b>
<b>1976</b>										
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>2,247</b>
<b>1977</b>										
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>2,614</b>
<b>1978</b>										
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>2,613</b>
<b>1979</b>										
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>2,819</b>
<b>1980</b>										
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>2,609</b>
<b>1981</b>										
January	39	543	401	198	150	233	89	494	552	2,701
February	84	546	437	227	163	271	46	481	626	2,881
March	74	472	488	227	93	263	45	370	571	2,603
April	68	412	418	198	139	402	40	365	380	2,423
May	122	365	522	213	105	368	58	344	474	2,573
June	51	353	538	198	124	397	67	262	525	2,513
July	77	382	384	212	178	553	50	206	541	2,583
August	69	378	489	255	123	592	68	184	539	2,698
September	111	423	708	163	169	528	72	265	661	3,100
October	63	449	669	161	121	351	60	303	562	2,739
November	63	547	628	168	108	253	76	294	421	2,557
December	70	501	587	148	125	280	73	367	563	2,714
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>2,672</b>
<b>1982</b>										
January	28	509	426	179	106	346	62	334	425	2,415
February	50	533	489	221	120	132	38	354	487	2,424
March	43	435	503	189	118	293	62	307	479	2,429
April	67	357	467	180	166	247	36	266	682	2,468
May	76	416	767	152	95	516	47	302	603	2,974
June	32	462	797	141	129	539	58	322	673	3,153
July	30	527	783	158	111	433	38	369	674	3,122
August	68	435	854	145	106	520	24	320	627	3,099
September	92	484	897	195	89	631	51	270	744	3,453
October	45	456	682	148	109	666	52	262	783	3,202
November	48	547	860	203	90	623	81	334	694	3,480
December	89	561	675	174	102	438	48	336	480	2,901
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>2,928</b>
<b>1983</b>										
January	68	536	849	218	73	315	40	299	588	2,988
February	92	592	722	179	81	193	50	192	554	2,655
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>2,830</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Possessions.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

# Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Mineral Industry Surveys.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*, (unleaded gasoline category).
3. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Energy Data Reports.
4. January 1981 through December 1981: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
5. January 1982 through January 1983: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
6. March 1983: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (See Explanatory Note 1.1).
7. January 1982 through March 1983: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).



## Detailed Statistics

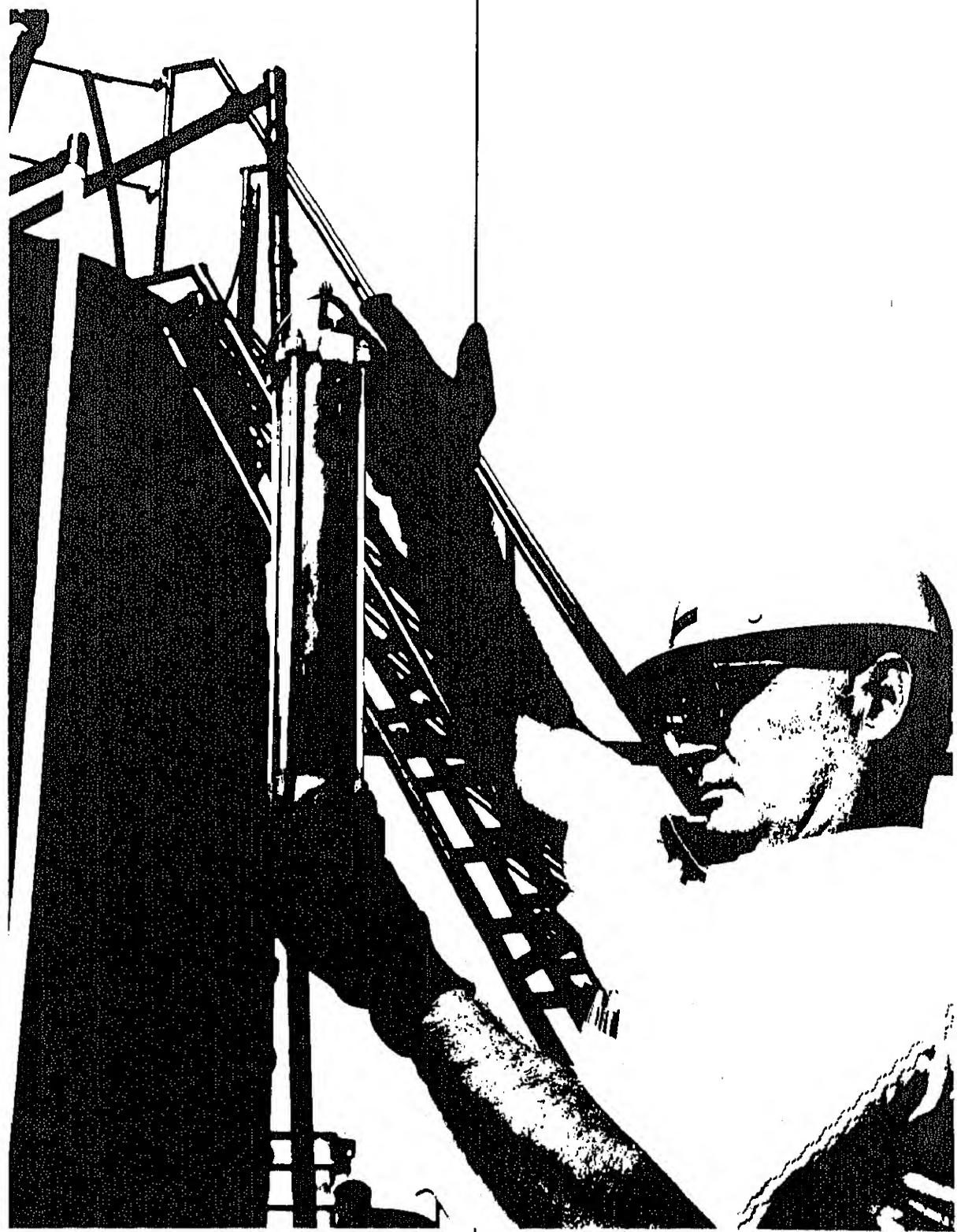




Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, February 1983

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
<b>Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)</b>				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska .....	E 48,303	1,725	E 100,944	1,711
(2) Lower 48 States .....	E 194,178	6,935	E 409,197	6,936
(3) Total U.S. .....	E 242,481	8,660	E 510,141	8,646
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR) .....	57,975	2,071	142,279	2,412
(5) SPR Imports .....	5,518	197	12,293	208
(6) Exports .....	7,338	262	10,963	188
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR) .....	56,154	2,006	143,609	2,434
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) .....	-5,520	-197	-12,306	-209
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) .....	-5,170	-185	-15,976	-271
(10) Product Supplied and Losses .....	-2,012	-72	-3,744	-63
(11) Unaccounted for 1 .....	11,837	423	19,208	326
(12) Total Other Sources .....	-865	-31	-12,819	-217
(13) Crude Input to Refineries .....	297,770	10,635	640,930	10,863
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
<b>Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)</b>				
(14) Field Production .....	44,385	1,585	98,091	1,629
(15) Imports 2 .....	240	9	725	12
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2 .....	-1,118	-40	-1,512	-26
(17) Total NGPL Supply .....	43,507	1,554	95,304	1,615
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) .....	818	29	-5,101	-88
(19) Imports .....	5,233	187	11,531	195
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production) .....	1,485	53	3,154	53
(21) Refinery Processing Gain 1 .....	13,480	481	28,271	479
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied .....	1,941	69	3,613	61
(23) Total Other Liquids .....	22,955	820	41,468	703
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products 3 .....	384,232	13,008	777,702	13,181
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
<b>Net Imports of Refined Products 3</b>				
(25) Imports (Gross) .....	34,370	1,227	72,036	1,221
(26) Exports .....	16,892	603	43,441	738
(27) Imports (Net) .....	17,477	624	28,594	485
(28) Total New Supply of Products .....	381,709	13,632	806,298	13,666
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3 .....	31,908	1,140	65,031	1,102
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use .....	413,615	14,772	871,327	14,768
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline .....	168,623	6,022	364,038	6,001
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil .....	79,282	2,832	164,838	2,794
(33) Residual Fuel Oil .....	43,900	1,568	92,710	1,571
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	45,811	1,636	110,647	1,874
(35) Other <sup>4</sup> .....	74,058	2,645	145,581	2,467
(36) Crude Oil .....	1,941	69	3,613	61
(37) Total Product Supplied .....	413,615	14,772	871,327	14,768
(37) = (31) through (36)				
<b>Ending Stocks, All Oils</b>				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR) .....	366,020	--	366,020	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) .....	306,133	--	306,133	--
(40) Unfinished Oils .....	108,313	--	108,313	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components .....	44,610	--	44,610	--
(42) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream .....	12,980	--	12,980	--
(43) Finished Refined Products 3 .....	593,825	--	593,825	--
(44) Total Stocks .....	1,431,881	--	1,431,881	--

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 8.7.

4 Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

E = Estimated.

-- Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2, and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Add. (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>1</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
<b>Crude Oil (including lease condensate)</b>	<b>E 242,481</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63,492</b>	<b>-10,690</b>	<b>11,837</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>297,770</b>	<b>7,338</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>672,153</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b>										
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	44,104	7,599	8,767	1,240	0	0	12,561	2,117	47,032	94,195
Unfractionated Stream	7,511	0	0	-1,285	0	0	5,007	0	1,219	6,471
Plant Condensate	64	0	0	65	0	0	1	0	0	5,131
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	571	0	240	102	0	0	911	0	0	1,378
Ethane	36,066	7,599	8,527	2,358	0	0	6,642	2,117	45,811	81,215
Propane	7,374	247	587	-1,307	0	0	53	(S)	6,848	5,228
Butane	12,544	7,239	1,566	4,408	0	0	118	1,999	24,139	41,982
Butane-Propane Mixtures	5,961	164	1,352	-100	0	0	4,679	618	2,080	12,891
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	192	-45	791	180	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	7,475	0	4,232	-801	0	0	132	0	986	1,218
Isobutane	2,540	-6	0	-22	0	0	0	0	10,906	12,845
Other Liquids	1,485	0	5,233	816	0	0	1,660	0	852	7,051
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,485	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	3,876	1,962	0	0	1,512	0	0	-5,575
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,356	-1,180	0	0	9,202	0	0	152,923
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	7	0	0	2,405	0	0	282
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>329,321</b>	<b>25,843</b>	<b>29,548</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,775</b>	<b>370,218</b>	<b>512,610</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline	82	163,666	3,976	905	0	0	0	0	168,623	207,406
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	49	73,609	2,028	1,739	0	0	0	0	6	77,419
Finished Aviation Gasoline	33	90,057	1,948	-834	0	0	0	0	0	104,473
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	31	496	209	81	0	0	0	0	91,204	102,933
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,169	0	428	0	0	0	0	8117	2,517
Kerosene	0	22,017	227	749	0	0	0	0	0	6,597
Distillate Fuel Oil	3	3,753	40	514	0	0	0	0	223	7,186
Residual Fuel Oil	3	59,814	1,612	20,784	0	0	0	(S)	22,770	33,295
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	23,985	17,691	0	0	0	0	0	4,310	8,841
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	3,537	509	-94	0	0	0	0	2,931	79,282
Special Naphthas	0	7,250	0	373	0	0	0	0	5,348	43,900
Lubricants	24	1,899	456	175	0	0	0	0	99	3,855
Waxes	0	3,705	208	-79	0	0	0	0	616	7,007
Petroleum Coke	0	438	22	-18	0	0	0	0	248	1,806
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	11,088	0	141	0	0	0	0	20	3,480
Still Gas	0	5,523	117	-2,227	0	0	0	0	4,844	421
Miscellaneous Products	138	14,150	0	0	0	0	0	45	4,385	806
	1,931	776	776	243	0	0	0	0	14,150	6,895
<b>Total</b>	<b>288,351</b>	<b>336,920</b>	<b>103,335</b>	<b>20,914</b>	<b>11,837</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>323,440</b>	<b>24,230</b>	<b>413,616</b>	<b>1,431,881</b>

<sup>1</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(S) Less than 500 Barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition Statistics of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Supply				Disposition			Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
					Crude Losses	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Refinery Inputs	Exports					
<b>Crude Oil (including lease condensate)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>154,572</b>	<b>-28,282</b>	<b>19,206</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>640,930</b>	<b>10,963</b>	<b>3,613</b>	<b>672,153</b>				
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b>	<b>95,474</b>	<b>16,081</b>	<b>16,583</b>	<b>19,991</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,633</b>	<b>5,780</b>	<b>113,756</b>	<b>94,195</b>			
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	13,836	0	235	-484	0	0	10,383	0	3,204	6,471			
Unfractionated Stream	1,174	0	0	-1,092	0	0	82	0	0	5,131			
Plant Condensate	1,349	0	490	64	0	0	1,898	0	5	1,378			
Liquified Petroleum Gases	79,115	16,081	15,959	21,503	0	0	16,330	5,780	110,547	81,215			
Ethane	15,713	460	2,696	743	0	0	104	(S)	19,508	5,228			
Propane	28,430	15,375	3,651	16,255	0	0	238	3,578	59,895	41,982			
Butane	12,387	307	3,750	3,791	0	0	9,309	2,203	8,724	12,891			
Butane-Propane Mixtures	334	-66	1,630	907	0	0	371	0	2,434	1,218			
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	16,706	0	4,232	-1,563	0	0	0	0	19,375	12,845			
Isobutane	5,545	5	0	1,370	0	0	6,308	0	0	612	7,051		
<b>Other Liquids</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,531</b>	<b>-5,101</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,350</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-14,766</b>	<b>152,923</b>			
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	3,154	0	0	29	0	0	3,183	0	0	0	282		
Unfinished Oils	0	0	9,795	-3,036	0	0	15,237	0	0	-8,498	108,313		
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,736	-2,045	0	0	5,278	0	0	-5,588	43,787		
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-49	0	0	631	0	0	-680	541		
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>706,163</b>	<b>56,077</b>	<b>43,528</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,661</b>	<b>768,724</b>	<b>512,610</b>			
Finished Motor Gasoline	153	350,205	8,569	-4,869	0	0	0	0	20	354,036	207,406		
Finished Lead Motor Gasoline	108	156,638	4,527	-2,318	0	0	0	0	20	158,935	104,473		
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	45	193,567	4,042	-2,551	0	0	0	0	0	195,103	102,933		
Finished Aviation Gasoline	63	1,138	209	-203	0	0	0	0	0	1,207	2,517		
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	12,297	0	3	0	0	0	0	(S)	12,300	7,186		
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	47,057	1,058	-1,295	0	0	0	0	495	46,325	33,296		
Kerosene	7	7,893	74	1,951	0	0	0	0	(S)	9,924	8,841		
Distillate Fuel Oil	5	131,538	3,418	38,169	0	0	0	0	8,292	164,838	147,410		
Residual Fuel Oil	0	52,975	39,101	15,107	0	0	0	0	14,473	92,710	53,122		
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	6,809	773	-156	0	0	0	0	0	164	7,262	2,123	
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	14,568	0	466	0	0	0	0	853	14,181	1,714		
Special Naphthas	71	2,776	1,026	365	0	0	0	0	0	290	3,948	3,109	
Lubricants	0	7,929	496	-903	0	0	0	0	0	793	6,729	14,084	
Waxes	0	837	81	-20	0	0	0	0	41	857	806		
Petroleum Coke	0	23,728	0	-174	0	0	0	0	0	12,075	11,479	6,895	
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	12,288	133	-4,865	0	0	0	0	0	106	7,450	22,134	
Still Gas	0	30,093	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,093	0	
Miscellaneous Products	318	4,032	1,140	-48	0	0	0	0	57	5,385	1,967		
<b>Total</b>	<b>609,386</b>	<b>722,244</b>	<b>238,863</b>	<b>30,136</b>	<b>19,206</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>693,973</b>	<b>54,404</b>	<b>871,327</b>	<b>1,431,881</b>			

<sup>1</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(S) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.  
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1983  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
<b>Crude Oil (including lease condensate)</b>									
	E 8,660	0	2,268	-382	423	3	10,635	262	69
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b>									
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	1,575	271	313	44	0	0	449	76	1,580
Unfractionated Stream	268	0	0	-46	0	0	179	0	44
Plant Condensate	-2	0	0	2	0	0	(S)	0	(S)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	0	9	4	0	0	33	0	0
Ethane	1,289	271	305	84	0	0	237	76	(S)
Propane	263	9	21	-47	0	0	2	(S)	1,636
Butane	448	259	56	157	0	0	4	54	245
Butane-Propane Mixtures	213	6	48	-4	0	0	167	22	862
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	267	-2	28	6	0	0	5	5	74
Isobutane	91	0	151	-29	0	0	0	0	35
<b>Other Liquids</b>									
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	53	0	187	29	0	0	468	0	-199
Unfinished Oils	53	0	0	1	0	0	54	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	138	70	0	0	329	0	-120
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	48	-42	0	0	86	0	-80
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b>									
Finished Motor Gasoline	10	11,761	923	1,055	0	0	0	528	13,222
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3	5,845	142	32	0	0	0	(S)	6,022
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,629	72	62	0	0	0	(S)	2,765
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	3,216	70	-30	0	0	0	0	3,257
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	18	7	3	0	0	0	0	29
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	220	0	15	0	0	0	0	236
Kerosene	0	786	8	27	0	0	0	8	813
Distillate Fuel Oil	(S)	134	1	18	0	0	0	0	154
Residual Fuel Oil	(S)	2,136	58	742	0	0	0	105	2,832
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	857	632	270	0	0	0	191	1,568
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	126	18	-3	0	0	0	4	138
Special Naphthas	0	259	0	13	0	0	0	22	250
Lubricants	1	50	16	6	0	0	0	9	64
Waxes	0	132	7	-3	0	0	0	13	124
Petroleum Coke	0	16	1	-1	0	0	0	1	15
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	396	0	5	0	0	0	173	228
Still Gas	0	212	4	-80	0	0	0	2	135
Miscellaneous Products	5	505	0	0	0	0	0	0	505
<b>Total</b>		10,298	12,033	3,691	747	423	3	11,551	865
									14,772

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(S) Less than 500 Barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1983  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock With- drawal (+ Addi- tion), <sup>1</sup>	Unac- counted For Crude Oil <sup>1</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,646	0	2,620	-479	326	2	10,863	186	61
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,618	273	283	339	0	0	486	98	1,928
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	235	0	4	-8	0	0	176	0	54
Unfractionated Stream	20	0	0	-19	0	0	1	0	(S)
Plant Condensate	23	0	8	1	0	0	32	0	(S)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,341	273	270	364	0	0	277	98	1,874
Ethane	266	8	46	13	0	0	2	(S)	331
Propane	482	261	62	276	0	0	4	61	1,015
Butane	210	5	64	64	0	0	158	37	148
Butane-Propane Mixtures	6	-1	28	15	0	0	6	0	41
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	283	0	72	-26	0	0	0	0	328
Isobutane	(S)	0	0	23	0	0	107	0	10
Other Liquids	53	0	195	-86	0	0	413	0	-250
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	53	0	0	(S)	0	0	54	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	166	-51	0	0	259	0	-144
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	29	-35	0	0	89	0	-95
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-1	0	0	11	0	-12
Finished Petroleum Products	10	11,969	950	738	0	0	0	638	13,029
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	5,936	145	-83	0	0	0	(S)	6,001
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,655	77	-39	0	0	0	(S)	2,694
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	3,281	69	-43	0	0	0	0	3,307
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	19	4	-3	0	0	0	0	20
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	208	0	(S)	0	0	(S)	0	208
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	798	18	-22	0	0	0	8	785
Kerosene	(S)	134	1	33	0	0	0	(S)	168
Distillate Fuel Oil	(S)	2,229	58	647	0	0	0	141	2,794
Residual Fuel Oil	0	898	663	256	0	0	0	245	1,571
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	115	13	-3	0	0	3	0	123
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	247	0	8	0	0	14	0	240
Special Naphthas	1	47	17	6	0	0	0	5	67
Lubricants	0	134	8	-15	0	0	0	13	114
Waxes	0	14	1	(S)	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	402	0	-3	0	0	0	205	195
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	208	2	-82	0	0	0	2	126
Still Gas	0	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	510
Miscellaneous Products	5	68	19	-1	0	0	0	1	91
Total	10,329	12,241	4,049	511	326	2	11,762	922	14,768

<sup>1</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(S) Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.  
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addl. Addition (-)	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks
					Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	€ 2,330	0	20,460	294	436	3,569	0	27,089	0	0	17,240
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	870	1,224	237	311	0	2,721	0	117	217	5,029	5,238
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	648	1,224	144	289	0	2,721	0	98	217	4,721	5,209
Other Products <sup>2</sup>	222	0	93	12	0	0	0	19	0	308	29
Other Liquids	81	0	2,273	-524	0	1,481	0	3,577	0	-286	18,284
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	81	0	0	21	0	0	0	102	0	0	52
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,921	-276	0	1,431	0	3,565	0	-489	13,033
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	392	-269	0	50	0	-90	0	223	5,199
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	63	31,226	20,698	25,754	0	65,252	0	0	1,864	141,129	166,017
Finished Motor Gasoline	63	15,602	2,645	4,194	0	35,019	0	0	1	57,522	60,811
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	39	6,002	983	3,072	0	14,081	0	0	1	24,175	29,768
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	24	9,600	1,682	1,122	0	20,938	0	0	0	33,346	31,043
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	-1	209	-49	0	140	0	0	0	299	496
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	347	0	190	0	429	0	0	0	966	847
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	607	227	773	0	8,101	0	0	0	9,708	8,898
Kerosene	0	467	40	-18	0	1,051	0	0	0	1,540	3,975
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	6,381	1,055	15,849	0	15,493	0	0	0	38,160	55,269
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,536	16,214	4,795	0	3,421	0	0	434	27,532	25,074
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem.	0	289	6	94	0	27	0	0	46	380	49
Feedstock	0	24	83	20	0	327	0	0	232	223	863
Special Naphthas	0	404	107	36	0	467	0	0	103	912	3,560
Lubricants	0	75	5	2	0	6	0	0	6	82	182
Waxes	0	1,026	0	-15	0	0	0	0	372	639	869
Petroleum Coke	0	611	105	-337	0	116	0	0	41	455	4,748
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,517	0
Still Gas	0	331	1	220	0	655	0	0	11	1,195	376
Miscellaneous Products	0	334	32,450	43,668	25,835	436	73,023	0	30,783	2,082	145,892
<b>Total</b>											206,779

<sup>1</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

<sup>2</sup> Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(S) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>1</sup>	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (Including lease condensate)	28,913	0	8,554	-5,798	40,383	-242	0	71,810	0	0	83,980
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,589	2,189	6,709	-620	0	2,563	0	4,234	10	15,196	30,951
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,900	2,189	6,709	-142	0	1,844	0	2,839	10	16,651	27,519
Other Products <sup>2</sup>	-301	0	0	-478	0	719	0	1,395	0	-1,455	3,432
Other Liquids	324	0	360	-925	0	1,072	0	1,054	0	-223	27,168
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	324	0	0	-11	0	0	0	313	0	0	113
Unfinished Oils	0	0	130	451	0	114	0	560	0	135	16,422
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	230	-1,316	0	958	0	214	0	-342	10,461
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-49	0	0	0	-33	0	-16	172
Finished Petroleum Products	9	78,688	1,929	853	0	9,753	0	0	101	90,241	144,958
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	46,648	244	-644	0	7,481	0	0	0	53,729	66,784
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	22,580	233	-10	0	3,716	0	0	0	26,629	34,952
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	24,058	11	-744	0	3,765	0	0	0	27,100	31,832
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	181	0	-40	0	36	0	0	0	177	675
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	913	0	43	0	117	0	0	0	1,073	1,678
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,505	0	693	0	522	0	0	0	4,720	7,132
Kerosene	0	429	0	257	0	142	0	0	0	828	2,503
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	14,314	405	834	0	1,843	0	0	(\\$)	17,456	46,371
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,740	253	486	0	-555	0	0	0	2,924	4,503
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	461	43	10	0	-8	0	0	20	486	299
Special Naphthas	0	413	63	13	0	64	0	0	4	549	598
Lubricants	0	727	6	231	0	109	0	0	12	1,061	2,438
Waxes	0	30	3	13	0	0	0	0	(\\$)	45	74
Petroleum Coke	0	2,926	0	110	0	0	0	0	62	2,974	1,970
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,019	3	-1,137	0	115	0	0	1	999	9,709
Still Gas	0	3,194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,194	0
Miscellaneous Products	9	138	8	-16	0	-113	0	0	1	25	218
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,845</b>	<b>80,887</b>	<b>16,551</b>	<b>-6,490</b>	<b>40,383</b>	<b>13,146</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77,098</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>105,214</b>	<b>287,057</b>

<sup>1</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

<sup>2</sup> Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(\\$) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1963  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock With- drawal (+) or Addi- tion (-)	Unac- counted For Crude Oil <sup>1</sup>	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (Including lease condensates)	E 115,909	0	26,681	-3,731	-24,734	16,258	47	132,328	0	8	488,544
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	31,622	2,926	858	1,196	0	-4,636	0	6,685	1,772	23,500	55,244
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	25,132	2,926	858	1,931	0	-4,714	0	2,684	1,772	21,698	46,460
Other Products <sup>2</sup>	6,490	0	0	-735	0	0	0	4,031	0	1,802	8,784
Other Liquids	701	0	2,565	2,987	0	-2,553	0	8,512	0	-4,812	65,637
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	701	0	0	16	0	-1,545	0	717	0	0	112
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,816	2,615	0	-1,008	0	5,241	0	-2,355	48,675
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	743	270	0	0	0	2,501	0	-2,491	16,530
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	53	0	33	320
Finished Petroleum Products	191	148,762	2,115	3,006	0	-78,881	0	0	6,297	68,896	125,192
Finished Motor Gasoline	4	69,504	(5)	-1,916	0	-44,217	0	0	(5)	23,375	50,068
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4	29,738	(5)	-566	0	-18,757	0	0	(5)	10,419	24,504
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	39,766	0	-1,350	0	-25,460	0	0	0	12,956	25,564
Finished Aviation Gasoline	31	179	0	81	0	-194	0	0	0	97	686
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,101	0	196	0	-687	0	0	0	2,610	2,474
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	11,219	0	-762	0	-9,477	0	0	(5)	980	10,142
Kerosene	3	2,456	0	455	0	-1,193	0	0	(5)	1,721	1,934
Distillate Fuel Oil	3	26,939	5	2,784	0	-17,680	0	0	97	11,954	28,995
Residual Fuel Oil	0	9,382	541	2,339	0	-3,720	0	0	2,800	5,742	13,981
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	9,483	437	77	0	-19	0	0	0	646	9,332
Special Lubricants	24	861	291	156	0	-391	0	0	11	930	1,409
Lubricants	0	2,281	72	-214	0	-519	0	0	212	1,407	6,584
Waxes	0	270	9	-29	0	-6	0	0	11	234	485
Petroleum Coke	0	3,970	0	27	0	0	0	0	2,515	1,482	722
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,944	0	-221	0	-231	0	0	(5)	1,492	3,697
Still Gas	0	5,866	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,866	0
Miscellaneous Products	126	1,307	759	33	0	-547	0	0	4	1,674	1,086
Total	148,423	151,988	34,219	3,458	-24,734	-69,312	47	147,535	3,968	87,592	714,617

<sup>1</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

<sup>2</sup> Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(5) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Add. (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>1</sup>	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (Including lease condensate)	E 15,462	0	833	-1,969	-4,254	0	0	10,072	0	0	17,053
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,059	121	569	-64	0	-648	0	405	(S)	1,671	1,203
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	850	121	421	-28	0	149	0	278	(S)	1,235	584
Other Products <sup>2</sup>	1,249	0	147	-36	0	-797	0	127	0	436	619
<b>Other Liquids</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-305</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>5,626</b>
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	-324	0	387	2,601
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-76	0	0	0	-20	0	-56	3,025
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10,241</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-76</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10,445</b>	<b>15,107</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline	15	5,496	0	23	0	-13	0	0	0	5,521	6,443
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	6	3,425	0	76	0	-137	0	0	0	3,370	4,140
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	9	2,071	0	-53	0	124	0	0	0	2,151	2,303
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	17	0	-9	0	18	0	0	0	26	66
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	343	0	49	0	-127	0	0	0	285	332
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	506	0	-27	0	644	0	0	0	1,123	709
Kerosene	0	30	0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	21	47
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2,535	0	100	0	-265	0	0	0	2,370	3,991
Residual Fuel Oil	0	193	6	97	0	0	0	0	0	296	445
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0
Special Naphthas	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7
Lubricants	0	9	(S)	14	0	0	0	0	1	23	79
Waxes	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8
Petroleum Coke	0	232	0	-4	0	0	0	0	0	228	817
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	478	0	-312	0	0	0	0	1	165	2,162
Still Gas	0	385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	385	0
Miscellaneous Products	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,618</b>	<b>10,362</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>-2,122</b>	<b>-4,254</b>	<b>-391</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,172</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12,448</b>	<b>38,989</b>

<sup>1</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

<sup>2</sup> Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractinated stream, and plant condensate.

(S) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

**Table 10. PAD District V Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 1983**  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Audit Adjustment (-)	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks	
					Crude Oil	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	0	E 79,867	0	4,985	514	5	-19,585	24	56,471	7,338	1,930	85,336
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	914	1,139	394	417	0	0	0	0	1,110	118	1,536	1,559
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	556	1,138	394	298	0	0	0	0	763	118	1,506	1,443
Other Products <sup>2</sup>	358	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	347	0	130	116
Other Liquids	340	0	35	-709	0	0	0	0	271	0	-605	36,208
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	340	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	341	0	0	5
Unfinished Oils	0	0	9	-891	0	0	0	0	160	0	-1,042	27,582
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	26	211	0	0	0	0	-200	0	437	8,572
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-30	0	0	0	0	-30	0	0	49
Finished Petroleum Products	0	60,394	1,994	11	0	3,619	0	0	6,511	59,507	61,336	28,476
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	26,416	1,087	-752	0	1,730	0	0	0	5	23,300	11,109
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	11,864	812	-943	0	1,097	0	0	0	5	12,826	12,191
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	14,352	275	191	0	633	0	0	0	0	15,651	15,651
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	120	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,465	0	-50	0	268	0	0	0	0	0	1,855
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,180	0	72	0	210	0	0	0	0	0	6,415
Kerosene	0	371	1	-171	0	0	0	0	223	0	0	376
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	9,585	147	1,217	0	609	0	0	0	0	9,342	12,844
Residual Fuel Oil	0	8,134	676	-144	0	854	0	0	0	0	2,114	7,406
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	544	22	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
Special Naphthas	0	99	18	-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	284	22	-146	0	-57	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	54	5	4	0	0	0	0	46	57	1,423	57
Petroleum Coke	0	2,934	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	4	51	51
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	871	8	-220	0	0	0	0	1,895	0,062	2,517	2,517
Still Gas	0	3,188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	656	1,818
Miscellaneous Products	0	149	8	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	3,188	0
<b>Total</b>	81,121	61,533	7,388	233	5	-15,966	24	57,852	13,967	62,468	184,439	

<sup>1</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

<sup>2</sup> Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Available Month, 1 December 1982  
(Thousands of Barrels)

—Continued

PAD District and State		Production	Daily Average	Production		Daily Average
		Total	Average	PAD District and State		Total
<b>PAD District I</b>						
Florida		2,046	66			
New York		€ 71	2			
Pennsylvania		€ 317	10			
Virginia		0	0			
West Virginia		€ 295	10			
Adjustment 2		—22	—1			
<b>Total PAD District I</b>		€ 2,707	87			
<b>PAD District II</b>						
Illinois		2,416	78			
Indiana		€ 401	13			
Kansas		5,815	188			
Kentucky		€ 556	18			
Michigan		2,415	78			
Missouri		€ 19	1			
Nebraska		559	18			
North Dakota		4,379	141			
Ohio		€ 1,151	37			
Oklahoma		13,242	427			
South Dakota		91	3			
Tennessee		101	3			
Adjustment 2		909	29			
<b>Total PAD District II</b>		€ 32,054	1,034			
<b>PAD District III</b>						
Alabama		1,742	56			
Arkansas		€ 1,601	52			
Louisiana						
Gulf Coast		37,314	1,204			
Rest Of Louisiana		2,389	93			
Total Louisiana		40,203	1,297			
Mississippi		2,651	86			
New Mexico						
Northwestern		586	18			
Southeastern		4,730	153			
Total New Mexico		5,256	171			
Texas						
TRRC District 01		2,098	68			
TRRC District 02		3,428	111			
TRRC District 03		11,477	370			
TRRC District 04		2,388	77			
TRRC District 05		716	23			
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas		4,496	143			
TRRC District 07B		2,811	91			
TRRC District 07C		2,922	94			
TRRC District 08		19,401	626			
TRRC District 08A		19,589	632			
TRRC District 09		3,202	103			
TRRC District 10		1,845	60			
East Texas		3,532	114			
Total Texas		77,845	2,511			
Adjustment 2		701	23			
<b>Total PAD District III</b>		€ 130,039	4,155			

<sup>1</sup> Includes the following offshore production (thousands of barrels):

Alaska: 2,004;  
California: Federal- 2,490, State- 3,363;  
Louisiana: Federal- 24,759, State- 2,049;  
Texas: Federal- 1,743, State- 136;  
U.S. Total- 36,544.

<sup>2</sup> These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.  
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.  
E = Estimated.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV				PAD District V					
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appala- chian #2	Ind., Minn., Wisc., Kans., Ky., Dats., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dest. Rocky Mt.	Dest. West Coast	United States					
Natural Gas Liquids	431	439	870	2	1,812	391	6,394	8,599	17,748	2,689	7,281	746	3,148	31,622	2,089	914	44,104			
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	43	29	72	0	58	66	1,188	1,312	2,138	1,889	2,138	1,163	108	175	5,473	314	340	7,511		
Unfractionated Stream	31	119	150	2	655	73	-2,463	-1,733	8,944	-11,063	370	207	2,082	600	901	18	-64	0	571	
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	60	23	37	120	223	187	25	-22	4	417	34	0	571	0	571	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	357	291	648	0	1,039	229	7,632	8,900	6,692	-11,367	5,733	453	887	25,132	850	556	36,086	0	571	
Ethane	74	152	226	0	429	0	990	1,419	750	2,719	2,110	37	86	5,702	27	0	7,374	0	571	
Propane	174	94	268	0	445	143	2,606	3,194	2,370	3,464	1,859	142	376	8,211	541	330	12,544	0	571	
Butane	93	29	122	0	80	77	1,054	1,211	1,309	1,728	775	156	204	4,172	276	180	5,961	0	571	
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	70	40	33	0	12	0	85	0	37	0	571		
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	36	0	2,586	2,602	1,985	2,459	378	0	151	4,873	0	0	7,475	0	571	
Isobutane	16	16	32	0	49	9	346	404	338	964	611	106	70	2,089	6	9	2,540	0	571	
Finished Petroleum Products	63	0	63	0	2	0	7	9	166	4	7	11	3	191	18	0	281	0	571	
Finished Motor Gasoline	63	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	15	0	82	0	571
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	39	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	6	0	49	0	571
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	33	0	571
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	571
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	571
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	571
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	571
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	571
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	571
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	9	107	4	3	11	1	126	3	0	24	0	571	
<b>Total Production</b>	494	439	933	2	1,814	391	6,491	8,608	17,914	2,693	7,298	757	3,151	31,813	2,117	914	44,385	0	571	

<sup>1</sup> Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.  
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States						
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ky.	Minn., Wis., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast			
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ....	25,239	1,850	27,089	1,265	45,930	6,512	18,103	7,810	12,871	72,718	39,829	4,715	2,195	132,328	10,072	56,471	297,770
Natural Gas Liquids																	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane .....	19	0	19	0	311	108	863	1,282	900	1,776	479	62	66	3,283	76	347	5,007
Unfractionated Stream .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Plant Condensate .....	0	0	0	0	102	0	11	113	32	514	6	194	1	747	51	0	911
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	89	9	98	114	1,757	230	738	2,839	455	958	1,113	80	58	2,664	278	763	6,642
Ethane .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	40	0	0	53	0	53
Propane .....	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	56	7	1	118
Butane .....	59	0	53	1,382	179	374	1,988	198	769	911	2	15	1,895	200	537	4,679	
Butane-Propane Mixtures .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	56	2	0	22	82	50	0
Ethane-Propane Mixtures .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane .....	30	9	39	61	321	51	364	797	255	120	104	78	21	578	21	225	1,680
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol .....	102	0	102	0	298	0	15	313	0	487	230	0	0	717	39	341	1,512
Unfinished Oil (net) .....	3,481	84	3,565	0	571	22	-33	560	598	2,534	1,727	269	113	5,241	-324	160	9,202
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net) .....	-50	-40	-90	8	-94	43	257	214	-457	810	2,213	13	-38	2,501	-20	-200	2,405
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net) .....	0	0	0	0	-37	0	4	-33	0	13	40	0	0	53	0	-30	-10
Total Input to Refineries .....	28,880	1,903	30,783	1,387	48,838	6,915	19,958	77,098	14,359	79,511	45,637	5,333	2,395	147,535	10,172	57,852	323,440
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average) .....	952	66	1,018	49	1,711	241	665	2,666	492	2,694	1,461	177	80	4,893	368	2,055	11,000
Operable Capacity (daily average) .....	1,471	174	1,645	66	2,342	296	854	3,557	671	4,085	2,882	297	104	7,980	561	3,080	16,823
Operating Ratio (percent) <sup>1</sup> .....	64.7	38.0	61.9	74.6	73.0	81.7	77.9	74.9	78.8	65.9	50.7	59.5	76.8	61.3	65.7	66.7	65.4
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (Percent) .....	.94	.24	.89	.57	.89	1,64	.70	.91	.66	.95	.56	1.58	.31	.81	.98	1.00	.88
API Gravity, Weighted Average .....	30.31	40.96	31.08	37.11	32.33	25.22	36.16	32.75	38.34	30.41	34.95	31.61	39.71	32.78	32.32	25.43	31.20
Operable Capacity (daily average) .....	1,471	174	1,645	66	2,342	295	854	3,557	611	4,085	2,882	297	104	7,980	561	3,080	16,823
Operating Ratio .....	1,332	110	1,442	66	2,125	295	768	3,254	600	3,328	2,104	203	104	6,339	535	2,842	14,413
Idle .....	139	64	203	0	218	0	86	303	11	758	778	94	0	1,641	25	238	2,411

<sup>1</sup> Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.  
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD Dist. IV Rocky Mtn.	PAD Dist. V West Coast	United States			
	East Coast	Appa- chian #1	Total #2	Ind. Total chain	Ill., Ky.	Ind., Wisc., Daks.	Oka., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	
<b>Liquefied Refinery Gases</b>															
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,212	12	1,224	30	1,435	202	522	2,189	208	1,909	64	69	2,926	121	
For Other Uses	310	-	0	310	0	188	2	46	236	0	49	14	0	917	1,139
Ethane	902	12	914	30	1,247	200	476	1,953	208	952	50	69	2,009	6	1,122
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	28	0	28	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	191	6	0	197	1,027
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	6	0	14	6,030
Propane	28	0	28	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	161	247
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,115	12	1,127	30	1,488	218	508	2,244	196	1,890	743	45	43	2,917	0
For Other Uses	310	0	310	0	189	0	46	235	0	774	22	0	0	803	1,139
Butane	805	12	817	30	1,299	218	482	2,009	196	1,116	765	45	43	2,165	7,239
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	69	0	69	0	-56	-16	14	-58	0	-208	94	17	-2	-95	0
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	22	-33	14	0	9	5,839
Butane-Propane Mixtures	69	0	69	0	-56	-18	14	-60	0	-230	127	3	-2	-102	164
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	0	-4	12	35	-167	2	-14	9
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	0	-4	12	35	-167	2	-7	257
Finished Motor Gasoline	14,917	686	15,602	898	29,736	4,077	11,937	46,648	7,600	36,763	22,370	1,816	955	69,504	6
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	5,677	325	6,002	585	12,892	2,081	7,022	22,580	7,600	37,774	14,763	9,564	1,101	5,496	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	9,240	360	9,600	313	16,844	1,996	4,915	24,068	3,826	22,000	12,806	715	536	29,738	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	314	33	347	15	134	0	47	181	-2	133	48	0	0	1	-56
Kerosene	607	0	607	94	2,534	251	913	729	1,505	325	139	403	3,101	17	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	402	65	467	0	474	40	-85	429	719	4,991	5,467	9	33	11,219	456
Residual Fuel Oil	5,963	418	6,381	202	8,314	1,440	4,418	14,374	2,789	15,315	6,677	1,413	3	17	2,456
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	3,390	146	3,536	36	2,276	171	257	2,740	773	6,204	1,956	380	745	2,535	0
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	280	0	280	0	317	0	83	400	334	1,988	405	22	69	9,382	0
Special Naphthas	9	0	9	0	60	0	1	61	176	3,147	3,391	20	0	2,749	98
Lubricants	10	14	24	0	253	0	160	413	131	567	-18	181	0	6,734	0
Wax	115	289	404	0	450	0	277	727	10	1,203	1,163	3	0	861	446
Petroleum Coke	22	53	75	0	6	0	24	30	9	1,377	610	284	0	2,281	725
Marketable	1,014	12	1,026	22	1,908	314	682	2,926	265	2,120	1,428	68	0	2,270	9
Catalyst	308	0	308	0	1,140	202	448	1,790	56	787	883	128	8	3,970	54
Asphalt and Road Oil	706	12	718	22	768	112	234	1,136	209	1,333	545	21	0	1,854	438
Still Gas	574	37	611	76	830	437	676	2,019	305	380	493	684	82	2,116	2,934
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,435	82	1,517	56	2,082	272	804	3,194	376	3,755	1,505	183	47	5,966	11,088
For Other Uses	1,21	0	21	0	2	0	2	0	5	323	11	0	0	339	0
Miscellaneous Products	1,414	82	1,496	56	2,060	272	804	3,192	371	3,432	1,494	183	47	5,527	2,274
Fuel Use	309	22	331	2	60	23	53	138	70	599	599	39	0	1,307	6,333
Non-Fuel Use	9	1	10	0	2	0	13	15	0	0	341	0	0	149	6,755
Total Production	30,582	1,868	32,450	1,431	51,328	7,315	20,813	80,887	14,562	82,102	47,142	5,454	2,428	151,688	10,362
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)	-1,702	35	-1,667	-44	-2,490	-400	-855	-3,789	-203	-2,291	-1,505	-121	-33	-4,153	-190

<sup>1</sup> Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Note: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

**Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District, 1 February 1983**

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V		PAD District VI						
	Appalachian Coast	#1	Appalachian Total	#2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., Dak.	Okla., Kan., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	United States
Finished Motor Gasoline <sup>2</sup>	51.4	-37.0	50.5	61.3	58.8	56.6	55.6	57.9	49.8	42.8	44.1	29.4	37.6	43.3	52.0	44.4	47.9
Finished Aviation Gasoline <sup>3</sup>	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	.3	.2	.3	.0	.2	.0	.0	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.2	.6	4.0	2.4	3.1	2.9	3.0	1.5	2.5	1.6	1.3	3.0	2.1	1.2	2.0	2.5	2.5
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	5.4	2.0	.8	2.8	17.5	2.3	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2.1	0	2.0	7.4	5.4	3.8	3.5	4.8	5.3	6.6	13.2	.2	1.4	8.2	5.2	10.9	7.2
Kerosene	1.4	3.4	1.5	0	1.0	.6	.6	.6	.5	1.6	2.8	.1	.7	1.8	.3	.7	1.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	20.8	21.6	20.8	16.0	17.9	22.0	24.4	19.9	20.7	20.4	16.1	28.4	32.3	19.6	26.0	16.9	19.5
Residual Fuel Oil	11.8	7.5	11.5	2.8	4.9	2.6	1.4	3.8	5.7	8.2	4.7	7.6	3.0	6.8	2.0	14.4	7.8
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed Use	1.0	0	.9	0	.7	0	.5	.6	.5	2.5	2.6	1.0	.4	0	2.0	0	1.2
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed Use	0	0	0	.0	.1	0	.0	.1	.1	1.3	4.2	8.2	.4	4.9	0	0	2.4
Special Naphthas	0	.7	1	0	.5	0	.9	.6	1.0	.8	.0	3.6	0	.6	.0	.2	.5
Lubricants	.4	14.9	1.3	0	1.0	0	1.5	1.0	.1	1.8	1.5	5.7	0	1.7	.1	.5	1.2
Wax	.1	2.7	.2	0	0	0	.1	.0	.1	.2	.1	1.4	0	.2	.1	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	3.5	.6	3.3	1.7	4.1	4.8	3.8	4.0	2.0	2.8	3.4	3.0	.3	2.9	2.4	.52	3.6
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.0	1.9	2.0	6.0	1.8	6.7	3.7	2.8	2.3	5.2	1.2	13.7	3.6	1.4	4.9	1.5	1.9
Still Gas	5.0	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	2.8	5.0	3.6	3.7	2.0	4.3	3.9	.56	.46	.46
Miscellaneous Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	.2	.1	.4	.3	.2	.5	.8	1.4	.8	0	1.0	.1	.3	.6
Processing Gain(+) or Loss(+) <sup>4</sup>	-5.9	1.8	-5.4	-3.5	-5.4	-6.1	-4.7	-5.2	-1.5	-3.0	-3.6	-2.4	-1.4	-3.0	-1.9	-6.5	-4.4

1. Based on crude oil input and net runs of unfinished oils.

2. Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

3. Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

4. Represents the difference between input and production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on negative production.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
<b>Crude Oil (including lease condensate)<sup>1,2</sup></b>	20,480	8,554	28,681	833	4,965	63,492
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b>	237	6,709	858	569	394	8,767
Natural Gasoline and isopentane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	93	0	0	147	0	240
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	144	6,709	858	421	394	8,527
Ethane	0	587	0	0	0	587
Propane	102	1,200	0	209	56	1,565
Butane	43	690	68	212	339	1,352
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	791	0	0	791
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	4,232	0	0	0	4,232
<b>Other Liquids<sup>1</sup></b>	2,273	360	2,565	0	35	5,233
Unfinished Oils <sup>1</sup>	1,921	130	1,816	0	9	3,876
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	352	230	748	0	26	1,396
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b>	20,698	1,029	2,115	7	1,994	25,843
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,645	244	(S)	0	1,087	3,976
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	983	233	(S)	0	612	2,028
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,662	11	0	0	275	1,948
Finished Aviation Gasoline	209	0	0	0	0	209
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	227	0	0	0	0	227
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	227	0	0	0	0	227
Kerosene	40	0	0	0	0	40
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,055	405	5	0	1	1,612
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,055	405	5	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	16,214	253	541	6	676	17,691
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	16,214	253	541	6	676	17,691
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	6	43	437	0	22	509
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	83	63	291	1	18	456
Lubricants	107	6	72	(S)	22	208
Wax	5	3	9	0	5	22
Asphalt and Road Oil	105	3	0	0	8	117
Miscellaneous Products	1	8	759	0	8	776
<b>Total Imports</b>	43,668	16,651	34,219	1,408	7,388	103,335

1 Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

2 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.  
(S) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.  
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
<b>Arab OPEC</b>														
Algeria	2,207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	699	0	0	699	2,906	104
Saudi Arabia	5,987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	5,987	214
United Arab Emirates	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	699	0	0	0	240	9
<b>Subtotal Arab OPEC</b>	<b>8,434</b>								<b>699</b>			<b>699</b>	<b>9,133</b>	<b>326</b>
<b>Other OPEC</b>														
Ecuador	677	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	117	795	28
Gabon	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Indonesia	5,871	0	0	0	108	0	0	11	82	0	0	6	207	217
Nigeria	2,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	0	218	2,589	92
Venezuela	3,154	68	218	1,037	445	0	0	679	4,038	0	0	753	7,236	371
<b>Subtotal Other OPEC</b>	<b>12,074</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>1,037</b>			<b>689</b>	<b>4,455</b>			<b>759</b>	<b>7,778</b>	<b>709</b>
<b>Other</b>														
Angola	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	305	0	0	305	636	23
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	(s)	250	9
Bahamas	0	0	1,025	0	0	0	0	227	0	0	0	437	2,574	92
Brazil	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	745	0	0	8	753	38
Canada	6,411	7,668	139	256	264	0	0	7	603	730	162	327	10,156	16,567
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348	0	0	0	348	12
Egypt	2,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,175	78
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	18,558	791	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	14	825	2	15	1,646	722
Netherlands	0	0	0	15	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	495	18
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	1,308	0	0	0	0	0	3,607	0	105	5,021	179
Norway	816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	816	29
Oman	1,571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,571	56
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	25
Peru	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	269	0	0	0	284	10
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	274	27	546	0	0	179	0	275	105	1,405	50
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	2,263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,263	81
Tunisia	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	4,905	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	339	0	0	512	5,417
Virgin Islands	0	0	360	0	1,093	0	0	33	0	3,691	0	0	208	5,385
Zaire	830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	830	30
Other Western Hemisphere	144	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	39	7
Other Eastern Hemisphere	4,671	(s)	554	3,659	320	3,423	227	40	923	12,537	456	0	115	1,478
Subtotal Other	42,984	8,459	8,527	3,876	1,356	3,976	227	40	1,612	17,691	456	2,080	39,843	103,335
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>63,492</b>													<b>3,691</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)  
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Fin- ished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)	
<b>PAD District I</b>															
Arab OPEC															
Algeria	1,955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	699	0	0	699	2,655	95	
Saudi Arabia	2,173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	699	0	0	699	2,173	78	
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	699	0	0	699	4,827	172	
Other OPEC															
Ecuador	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	117	472	17	
Indonesia	1,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,131	40	
Nigeria	1,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,112	40	
Venezuela	1,969	0	0	0	325	445	0	0	679	4,038	0	5,487	7,456	266	
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,566	0	0	325	445	0	0	679	4,155	0	0	5,604	10,170	363	
Other															
Angola	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	305	0	0	305	635	23	
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	250	250	9	
Bahamas	0	0	203	0	0	0	227	0	0	884	0	0	1,315	47	
Brazil	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	745	0	0	745	1,052	38	
Canada	0	144	0	0	0	0	81	0	6	198	471	13	107	1,020	36
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348	0	0	348	348	12
Mexico	0	3,197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	0	0	502	0	0	502	3,699	132
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	17
Oman	1,571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,089	0	0	105	4,803	172	
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	0	0	201	201	7
Trinidad and Tobago	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	0	0	71	105	1,201	43
Tunisia	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	407	15
Virgin Islands	0	0	136	0	1,093	0	0	0	33	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Zaire	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,689	0	0	208	3,804	136
Other Eastern Hemisphere	2,128	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,160	5,160	184
Subtotal Other	11,765	144	1,921	27	2,200	227	40	376	11,360	83	239	(s)	239	358	13
<b>Total Imports</b>	20,460	144	1,921	352	2,645	227	40	1,055	16,214	83	526	23,209	43,668	1,560	
<b>PAD District II</b>															
Other OPEC															
Venezuela	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	11	
Subtotal Other OPEC	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	11	
Other															
Canada	5,025	6,709	130	230	71	0	0	405	253	63	63	7,924	12,949	462	
Egypt	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	447	16
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	1,812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,812	1,812	65
United Kingdom	808	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	982	35

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other														
Other Western Hemisphere	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	583
Subtotal Other	8,237	6,709	130	230	244	0	0	405	253	63	63	8,097	16,334	583
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>8,554</b>	<b>6,709</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8,097</b>	<b>16,651</b>	<b>595</b>
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Saudi Arabia	3,815	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136
United Arab Emirates	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Gabon	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Indonesia	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	336
Nigeria	1,259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0	53
Venezuela	868	68	218	712	0	0	0	0	0	753	1,750	2,617	93	170
Subtotal Other OPEC	2,780	68	218	712	0	0	0	0	218	0	759	1,974	4,753	170
Other														
Bahamas	0	0	822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	437	1,259	45
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
Egypt	1,728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,728
Mexico	13,549	791	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	323	2	2	1,123	14,671	524
Netherlands	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Norway	816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1,856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
United Kingdom	631	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Virgin Islands	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Zaire	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	39	39	1
Other Eastern Hemisphere	2,543	0	554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	624	3,167	113
Subtotal Other	21,596	791	1,598	37	(s)	0	0	5	324	281	518	3,564	25,160	899
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>28,681</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>34,219</b>	<b>1,222</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)  
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	833	421	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	147	575	1,408	50
Subtotal Other	833	421	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	147	575	1,408	50
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>50</b>
PAD District V														
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	4,411	0	0	0	108	0	0	11	82	0	0	201	4,612	165
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,411	0	0	0	108	0	0	11	82	0	0	201	4,612	165
Other														
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Canada	554	394	9	26	112	0	1	0	0	18	9	569	1,123	40
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	21	21	1
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	0	218	218	8
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	68	0	0	713	713	25
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	(S)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	84	84	3
Subtotal Other	554	394	9	26	979	0	0	128	306	0	44	614	614	22
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>4,965</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>99</b>

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, isopentane, plant condensate, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(S) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

**Table 18. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 1983**  
 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	7,338	7,338
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	217	10	1,772	(S)	118	2,117	
Ethane	0	0	(S)	0	0	(S)	
Propane	203	5	1,244	(S)	47	1,499	
Butane	14	5	528	(S)	71	618	
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finisched Motor Gasoline	1	0	(S)	0	5	6	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	(S)	0	223	223	
Kerosene	0	0	(S)	0	(S)	(S)	
Distillate Fuel Oil	618	(S)	97	0	2,216	2,931	
Residual Fuel Oil	434	0	2,800	0	2,114	5,348	
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem, Feedstock	46	5	46	1	1	99	
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem, Feedstock	0	15	600	0	1	616	
Special Naphthas	232	4	11	0	2	248	
Lubricants	103	12	212	1	46	374	
Wax	6	(S)	11	0	4	20	
Petroleum Coke	372	62	2,515	0	1,895	4,834	
Asphalt	41	1	(S)	1	3	45	
Miscellaneous Products	11	1	4	0	2	19	
Total Product Exports	2,082	111	8,068	2	6,629	16,892	
Total Exports	2,082	111	8,068	2	13,967	24,230	

<sup>1</sup> Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(S) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.  
 Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Wax	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	1	3	(s)	147	158	6
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	162	(s)	2	167	6
Bahrain	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	0	(s)	0	180	6
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	59	(s)	0	1	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	602	22	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Canada	13	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	31	4	126	0	0	30	1
Chile	1	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	17	0	(s)	0	(s)	38	40
China (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)	0	(s)	0	19	1
Colombia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	1	(s)	0	1	7
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	4
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Dominican Republic	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Ecuador	104	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	106	4
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	5
France	309	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	4	(s)	1	1	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Greece	2	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Guatemala	37	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Hong Kong	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	0	16	1
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	19	(s)	0	(s)	0	3	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	41	1
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Ivory Coast	0	324	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	(s)	1	1	(s)
Jamaica	0	12	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
Japan	516	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	23	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	2	2	(s)	1,957	0	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	63	116	(s)	1	(s)	0	1
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	190	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Mexico	618	5	23	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	(s)
Netherlands	95	0	315	653	5	15	(s)	77	1	18	0	7	751	27
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1	320	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	79	1,534
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	1	(s)	0	0	322	12
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	21	0	(s)	0	118	4
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	191
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	0	15	57	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	(s)
Panama	0	24	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	3	(s)	(s)	74	3	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	12	(s)	0	(s)	0	27	1
Philippines	1,370	25	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	1
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	99	(s)	2	1,788	64	(s)
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	2	107	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)  
(Continued)

Destination	Crude Oil <sup>1</sup>	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Lubricants	Wax	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	200	1,068	1,336	0	15	0	3	(s)	4	23
Singapore	0	(s)	0	0	0	260	0	0	4	(s)	16	(s)	1	94
Spain	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	694	0	0	50	36
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	2	(s)	0	0	1	233
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	398	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	8
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	(s)	14
Trinidad and Tobago	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	7
United Kingdom	0	1	(s)	1	0	0	0	18	(s)	27	0	0	3	51
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	7	3
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	61	(s)	1	66	2
Virgin Islands	5,024	0	0	0	0	310	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	190
West Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	1	71	0	2	76	3
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	72	0	0	73	3
Other	944	2	0	0	(s)	231	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	0	3	1,185
Total	7,338	2,117	6	223	2,931	5,348	248	374	20	4,844	45	734	24,230	865

<sup>1</sup> Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States						
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dats.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
<b>Crude Oil (Incl. lease condensate)</b>																	
Refinery	15,504	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,401	—	—	—	—	—	43,952	2,711	24,925	
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,671	—	—	—	—	—	—	66,861	—	—	—	—	—	100,959	12,899	28,588	
Leases	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,710	—	—	—	—	—	17,500	1,443	1,552	
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	306,133	0	0	
Alaskan In-Transit	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	
Total	17,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	83,980	—	—	—	—	—	468,544	17,053	85,336	
<b>Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)</b>																	
Refinery	37,789	3,314	41,103	742	45,510	7,672	19,827	73,751	10,623	71,148	44,338	5,331	1,588	133,028	15,374	70,304	
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	129,379	—	—	—	—	92,874	—	—	—	—	—	68,924	3,249	24,785	
Leases	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	35,147	—	—	—	—	—	39,685	3,047	3,935	
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	—	—	27,864	—	—	—	—	1,817	1,305	1,569	753	83	214	4,436	266	79	
Alaskan In-Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	203,077	—	—	—	—	—	246,073	21,936	99,103	
Total	146	47	185,539	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	759,728
<b>Natural Gasoline and Isopentane</b>																	
Refinery	4	0	4	0	33	103	157	293	141	148	181	0	10	480	12	89	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	1,609	—	—	—	—	—	1,744	1	0	
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	310	—	—	—	—	—	816	141	5	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	4	10	14	0	27	13	115	155	318	178	184	18	15	713	54	20
Total	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	2,367	—	—	—	—	—	3,753	208	114	6,471
<b>Unfractionated Stream</b>																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	441	—	—	—	—	—	1,049	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	172	—	—	—	—	—	1,171	369	0	1,490
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	0	0	97	2	343	442	135	1,212	81	2	27	1,457	28	2	1,772
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1,055	—	—	—	—	3,677	397	2	5,131
<b>Plant Condensate</b>																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	12	43	0	73	0	128	0	0	130
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1,152	0	0	1,152
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	0	0	2	3	3	8	32	20	10	12	0	74	14	0	96
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	1,354	14	0	1,378
<b>Liquefied Petroleum Gases</b>																	
Refinery	588	11	599	81	1,282	108	550	2,021	201	1,675	1,915	18	13	3,822	346	932	7,720
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,943	—	—	—	—	18,228	—	—	—	—	—	37,208	57	454	57,890
Pipeline	—	—	2,510	—	—	—	—	6,571	—	—	—	—	—	3,507	35	0	12,623
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	120	37	157	0	96	41	562	699	1,067	156	478	50	172	1,923	146	57
Total	—	—	5,209	—	—	—	—	—	27,519	—	—	—	—	46,460	584	1,443	81,215
<b>Ethane</b>																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	300	0	0	307
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,455	0	0	3,401
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	279	0	0	1,473

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States							
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ky., Ill., Mo.	Minn., Wis., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast		
Ethane	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	44	0	1	0	0	3,036	1	0	47	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	2,191	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	5,228	
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	38	0	38	0	131	0	2	133	0	5	224	0	0	229	0	0	400	
Refinery	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	
Pipeline	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	133	—	—	—	—	—	229	0	0	400	
Total	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	229	0	0	—	
Propane For Other Uses	512	5	517	2	746	35	236	1,019	91	294	871	4	2	1,262	120	279	3,197	
Refinery	—	—	1,662	—	—	—	—	10,574	—	—	—	—	—	17,759	57	99	30,151	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	2,390	—	—	—	—	3,190	—	—	—	—	—	1,224	0	0	6,804	
Pipeline	—	36	111	0	58	28	212	298	358	33	372	20	88	871	111	39	1,430	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	4,680	—	—	—	—	15,081	—	—	—	—	—	21,116	288	417	41,582	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	
Butane For Petro. Feed Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	2	0	13	0	2	25
Refinery	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	0	2	25
Butane For Other Uses	38	0	38	49	285	50	177	561	46	554	387	3	3	993	181	534	2,307	
Refinery	—	—	193	—	—	—	—	1,721	—	—	—	—	—	6,009	0	211	8,134	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	1,113	—	—	—	—	—	381	0	0	1,614	
Pipeline	—	0	42	0	10	11	190	211	323	54	74	18	44	513	33	32	811	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	42	—	393	—	—	—	3,606	—	—	—	—	7,896	214	757	12,886	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	
Butane-Propane Mixtures For Petro. Feed Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Butane-Propane Mixtures For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	9	8	0	2	21	6	110	138	
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	0	50	396
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	654	0	0	672	
Pipeline	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	1	0	7	0	4	12	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	348	—	—	—	—	700	6	164	1,218	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refinery	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,576	0	0	11,057
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	718	35	0	1,312
Pipeline	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	353	0	0	476
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,647	35	0	12,845
Total	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	
<b>Isobutane</b>												
Refinery	0	6	6	30	112	13	135	290	62	502	425	9
Bulk Terminal	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Pipeline	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	497	—	—	—	3,391
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	3	1	4	0	2	17	22	55	66	32	—
Total	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	2,051	—	—	10	14
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	52	0	52	0	113	0	0	113	1	88	23	0
Total	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	113	—	—	—	0
<b>Unfinished Oils</b>												
Refinery	2,599	189	2,788	54	2,519	113	1,278	3,964	888	9,175	5,896	159
Naphtha and Lighter Gas Oils	1,982	20	2,002	0	2,038	6	359	2,403	430	5,724	1,382	34
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	5,856	315	6,171	51	4,013	260	1,248	5,572	1,316	6,741	6,915	342
Heavy Gas Oils	1,787	285	2,072	2	2,857	10	6,614	4,483	253	3,458	2,720	54
Residuum	12,224	809	13,033	107	11,427	389	4,459	16,422	2,887	28,098	16,923	589
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178
<b>Motor Gasoline Blending Components</b>												
Refinery	4,921	160	5,081	24	6,652	899	2,436	10,011	1,522	8,153	4,987	137
Bulk Terminal	—	—	118	—	—	—	—	96	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	354	—	—	—	—
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	5,199	—	—	—	—	10,461	—	—	—	—
<b>Aviation Gasoline Blending Components</b>												
Refinery	0	0	0	0	164	0	8	172	69	73	178	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	172	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Finished Motor Gasoline</b>												
Refinery	5,704	295	5,999	97	7,777	1,933	4,001	13,808	2,228	8,721	5,249	783
Bulk Terminal	—	—	40,673	—	—	—	—	36,032	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	14,117	—	—	—	—	16,944	—	—	—	—
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	60,611	—	—	—	—	66,784	—	—	—	—
<b>Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline</b>												
Refinery	2,371	164	2,535	68	3,852	1,162	2,310	7,392	1,113	4,077	2,648	454
Bulk Terminal	—	—	19,093	—	—	—	—	18,906	—	—	—	—
Pipeline	—	—	8,126	—	—	—	—	8,654	—	—	—	—
Natural Gas Processing Plant	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	29,758	—	—	—	—	34,952	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States					
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
<b>Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline</b>																
Refinery	3,333	131	3,464	29	3,925	771	1,691	6,416	1,115	4,644	2,601	329	104	8,793	1,166	5,466
Bulk Terminal	—	—	21,580	—	—	—	—	—	17,126	—	—	—	—	6,641	650	5,662
Pipeline	—	—	5,991	—	—	—	—	—	8,290	—	—	—	—	10,130	481	1,063
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,955
Total	—	—	31,043	—	—	—	—	—	31,832	—	—	—	—	25,564	2,303	12,191
<b>Finished Aviation Gasoline</b>																
Refinery	35	0	35	0	176	0	60	236	21	310	152	0	0	483	48	202
Bulk Terminal	—	—	461	—	—	—	—	414	—	—	—	—	—	113	18	392
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	25	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	1,398
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	82	0	82
Total	—	—	496	—	—	—	—	675	—	—	—	—	—	686	66	594
<b>Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel</b>																
Refinery	194	28	222	0	509	39	288	836	254	778	362	165	138	1,697	221	890
Bulk Terminal	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	701	—	—	—	—	—	213	5	611
Pipeline	—	—	613	—	—	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	564	106	354
Total	—	—	847	—	—	—	—	1,678	—	—	—	—	—	2,474	332	1,855
<b>Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel</b>																
Refinery	930	0	930	35	1,207	89	153	1,484	290	2,172	2,260	12	17	4,751	336	3,612
Bulk Terminal	—	—	4,565	—	—	—	—	3,613	—	—	—	—	—	1,434	233	2,257
Pipeline	—	—	3,403	—	—	—	—	2,035	—	—	—	—	—	3,957	140	546
Total	—	—	8,898	—	—	—	—	7,132	—	—	—	—	—	10,142	709	6,415
<b>Kerosene</b>																
Refinery	304	62	366	0	776	43	238	1,057	60	726	433	6	74	1,299	12	325
Bulk Terminal	—	—	3,217	—	—	—	—	1,318	—	—	—	—	—	279	35	51
Pipeline	—	—	392	0	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	353	0	879
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	—	—	3,975	—	—	—	—	2,509	—	—	—	—	—	1,934	47	376
<b>Distillate Fuel Oils</b>																
Refinery	5,507	427	5,934	44	7,855	1,801	4,329	14,029	1,387	23,922	—	—	—	14,330	2,384	5,952
Bulk Terminal	—	—	42,506	—	—	—	—	1,318	—	—	—	—	—	6,736	908	6,116
Pipeline	—	—	6,829	—	—	—	—	8,420	—	—	—	—	—	7,867	699	776
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	—	—	55,269	—	—	—	—	46,371	—	—	—	—	—	28,935	3,991	12,844
<b>Residual Fuel Oils</b>																
Refinery	3,470	132	3,602	39	2,169	289	163	2,660	328	4,793	3,557	229	37	8,944	445	7,071
Bulk Terminal	—	—	21,472	—	—	—	—	1,843	—	—	—	—	—	5,036	0	2,038
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1,1	0	10
Total	—	—	25,074	—	—	—	—	4,503	—	—	—	—	—	13,981	445	9,119

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV				PAD Dist. V		United States West Coast	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appala- chian #2	Ind., III., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.			
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																		
Refinery	44	0	44	0	174	0	102	276	135	935	477	52	0	1,599	0	204	2,123	
Total	44	0	44	0	174	0	102	276	135	935	477	52	0	1,599	0	204	2,123	
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																		
Refinery	5	0	5	0	22	0	1	23	294	847	248	1	0	1,390	0	296	1,714	
Total	5	0	5	0	22	0	1	23	294	847	248	1	0	1,390	0	296	1,714	
Special Naphthas																		
Refinery	26	47	73	0	202	0	166	368	56	1,035	29	163	0	1,283	7	205	1,936	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	750	—	—	—	—	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	0	27	1,068
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	105	1,109
Total	—	—	863	—	—	—	—	598	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,409	7	232	3,109
Lubricants																		
Refinery	1,057	1,058	2,115	0	858	0	679	1,537	36	3,961	1,629	603	0	6,229	76	674	10,631	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,445	—	—	—	—	901	—	—	—	—	—	—	355	3	749	3,453
Total	—	—	3,560	—	—	—	—	2,438	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,584	79	1,423	14,084
Wax																		
Refinery	27	155	182	0	26	0	48	74	27	237	153	68	0	485	8	57	806	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	182	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	485	8	57	806
Petroleum Coke																		
Refinery	869	0	869	0	943	215	812	1,970	1	143	294	284	0	722	817	2,517	6,895	
Total	869	0	869	0	943	215	812	1,970	1	143	294	284	0	722	817	2,517	6,895	
Asphalt and Road Oil																		
Refinery	1,545	81	1,626	314	3,071	1,755	1,122	6,262	644	522	937	945	255	3,303	2,105	1,641	14,937	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	3,122	—	—	—	—	3,447	—	—	—	—	—	—	394	57	177	7,197
Total	—	—	4,743	—	—	—	—	9,709	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,697	2,162	1,818	22,134
Miscellaneous Products																		
Refinery	283	49	332	1	72	9	15	97	29	291	367	49	0	736	1	192	1,358	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	0	94	258
Pipeline	—	—	0	0	0	1	0	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	232	0	0	273
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	73	3	0	1	0	77	0	0	78
Total	—	—	376	—	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,086	1	286	1,967
Total Stocks, All Oils	—	—	206,779	—	—	—	—	287,057	—	—	—	—	—	—	714,617	38,989	184,439	1,431,881

<sup>1</sup> Includes 33,878 thousands of barrels of domestic crude oil.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable.

**Table 21. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, February 1983**  
 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From IV to				
	II	III	IV	V	1	II	III	IV	V	1	II	III	IV	V	1	II	III	IV	V	
<b>Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)</b>	0	0	0	0	973	454	0	0	215	1,185	0	0	0	0	0	2,381	0	17,204	0	
<b>Petroleum Products</b>	6,196	161	0	2,637	5,891	2,170	0	73,129	16,896	0	2,688	994	374	1,193	45	0	0	227	0	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	0	499	0	0	0	292	0	0	326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	547	0	0	97	374	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquified Petroleum Gases	0	24	0	610	1,956	149	0	2,135	4,559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unfinished Oils	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,438	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,291	0	0	1,316	1,925	1,159	0	37,994	7,204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,384	0	0	433	1,061	670	0	16,032	3,225	0	561	271	0	536	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,907	0	0	883	864	489	0	21,962	3,979	0	383	115	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	23	18	0	140	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	125	0	0	33	100	0	0	521	51	0	215	74	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	238	0	0	165	24	708	0	8,174	1,176	0	151	5	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene	93	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1,142	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,423	0	0	255	749	136	0	16,661	1,454	0	314	106	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	
Residual Fuel Oil	0	68	0	79	476	0	0	3,410	0	0	971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	309	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lubricants	0	0	0	18	54	0	0	404	181	0	74	0	0	0	45	0	86	0	0	
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous Products	19	69	0	133	35	0	0	610	36	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	
<b>Total All Products</b>	6,196	161	0	3,610	6,345	2,170	0	73,344	18,081	0	2,698	994	374	1,193	2,426	0	17,431	0	0	

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

**Table 22. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, February 1983**  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to				From II to				From III to				From IV to				From V to				
	II	III	I	IV	II	III	I	IV	II	III	V	IV	II	III	V	IV	II	III	V	IV	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane .....	0	0	0	0	499	0	0	0	292	0	0	0	326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream .....	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	547	0	0	0	97	374	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensates .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	0	0	0	0	1,956	1,49	1,869	0	958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	3,172	0	1,139	1,925	1,159	29,035	6,308	0	0	944	386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline .....	1,796	0	366	1,061	670	12,249	2,870	0	0	561	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline .....	1,376	0	773	864	489	16,786	3,438	0	0	383	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	0	0	0	0	18	10	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel .....	34	0	33	100	0	244	51	0	0	215	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel .....	165	0	110	24	708	5,212	925	0	0	151	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene .....	50	0	0	0	0	755	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	1,052	0	227	612	136	13,769	1,203	0	0	314	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total .....	4,473	0	2,244	5,166	2,170	50,898	14,953	0	1,624	994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	374	1,193	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

**Table 23. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, February 1983**  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to				From II to				From III to				From IV to				From V to					
	II	III	V	I	II	III	V	I	II	III	V	IV	II	III	V	IV	II	III	V	IV		
<b>Crude Oil .....</b>	0	0	0	973	454	0	0	215	0	215	0	0	1,185	0	0	2,381	0	17,204	0	0	0	
<b>Petroleum Products .....</b>	1,723	161	0	393	725	0	22,231	2,387	4,628	15,216	1,943	0	1,074	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	266	0	0	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unfinished Oils .....	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,438	0	1,438	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	1,119	0	0	177	0	0	0	8,959	662	286	8,011	896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	0	0	0	23	0	130	46	10	74	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel .....	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	0	0	277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene .....	73	0	0	55	0	0	0	2,962	157	498	2,307	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil .....	43	0	0	2	0	0	0	383	82	204	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	371	0	0	28	137	0	2,892	344	499	2,049	251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil .....	68	0	79	476	0	3,410	1,063	643	1,704	0	971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use .....	0	0	8	0	0	19	0	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas .....	0	0	0	18	0	309	24	155	130	82	181	74	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0
Lubricants .....	0	0	0	54	0	404	0	322	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wax .....	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	0	0	0	35	0	610	9	557	44	36	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Total .....	1,723	161	0	1,366	1,179	0	22,446	2,387	4,843	15,216	3,128	1,074	2,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,431	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I		P.A.D. District II		P.A.D. District III		P.A.D. District IV		P.A.D. District V			
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts into PADD I	Receipts from PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts into PADD II	Receipts from PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts into PADD IV	Receipts from PADD IV	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts from PADD V
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	3,569	0	3,569	1,185	1,427	-242	17,658	1,400	16,258	0	0	0
<b>Petroleum Products</b>	<b>75,811</b>	<b>6,357</b>	<b>69,454</b>	<b>24,086</b>	<b>10,698</b>	<b>13,388</b>	<b>6,653</b>	<b>92,723</b>	<b>-86,070</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>2,561</b>	<b>-391</b>
Natural Gasoline	0	0	0	618	499	119	499	292	207	0	326	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	644	50	594	424	547	-123	0	471	-471
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	6	-6	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,745	24	2,721	4,559	2,715	1,844	1,980	6,694	-4,714	149	0	0
Unfinished Oils	1,438	7	1,431	114	0	114	0	1,545	-1,545	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	50	0	50	958	0	958	0	1,008	-1,008	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	39,310	4,291	35,019	11,881	4,400	7,481	1,925	46,142	-44,217	1,159	1,172	-13
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	16,485	2,384	14,081	5,880	2,164	3,716	1,061	19,818	-18,757	670	807	-137
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	22,845	1,907	20,938	6,001	2,236	3,765	864	26,324	-25,460	489	365	124
Finished Aviation Gasoline	140	0	140	77	41	36	23	217	-194	18	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	125	125	429	133	117	100	787	-687	0	127	268	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8,339	238	8,101	1,419	897	522	24	9,501	-9,477	708	64	210
Kerosene	1,144	93	1,051	144	2	142	0	1,193	-1,193	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	16,916	1,423	15,493	2,983	1,140	1,843	749	18,429	-17,680	136	401	-265
Residual Fuel Oil	3,489	68	3,421	0	555	-555	661	4,381	-3,720	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.										971	117	854
Feedstock Use	27	0	27	0	8	-8	0	19	-19	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	327	0	327	82	18	64	0	391	-391	0	0	0
Lubricants	467	0	467	181	72	109	140	659	-519	0	0	74
Wax	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	-6	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	116	0	116	115	0	115	0	231	-231	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	743	88	665	55	168	-113	128	675	-547	0	0	29
<b>Total All Products</b>	<b>79,380</b>	<b>6,357</b>	<b>73,023</b>	<b>25,271</b>	<b>12,125</b>	<b>13,146</b>	<b>24,311</b>	<b>94,123</b>	<b>-69,812</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>2,561</b>	<b>-391</b>

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

**Table 25. Production of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, February 1983**  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States						
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Oka., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	IV	Rocky Mt.	West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil	3,390	146	3,536	36	2,276	171	257	2,740	773	6,204	1,956	380	69	9,382	193	8,134	23,985
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	44	38	82	0	72	0	0	72	51	474	289	99	3	916	40	650	1,760
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,900	2	1,902	36	448	0	178	682	618	773	1,410	206	3	3,010	49	2,338	7,961
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	1,446	106	1,552	0	1,756	171	79	2,006	104	4,957	257	75	63	5,456	104	5,146	14,284

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

**Table 26. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, February 1983**  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II		PAD District III		PAD District IV		PAD District V		United States						
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Oka., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	IV	Rocky Mt.
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	230	44	274	0	116	0	0	116	71	280	57	21	13	442	95	587	1,514
Refinery	—	—	4,728	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211	0	5	4,997
Bulk Terminal	—	—	5,002	—	—	—	—	—	168	—	—	—	—	653	95	592	6,511
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,047	5	2,052	39	611	0	57	707	191	1,336	1,371	116	2	3,016	91	2,133	7,899
Refinery	—	—	7,500	—	—	—	—	—	481	—	—	—	—	2,263	0	420	10,664
Bulk Terminal	—	—	9,552	—	—	—	—	—	1,188	—	—	—	—	5,279	91	2,553	18,683
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil - Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	1,193	83	1,276	0	1,442	289	106	1,837	66	3,177	2,129	92	22	5,486	259	4,351	13,209
Refinery	—	—	9,244	—	—	—	—	—	1,309	—	—	—	—	2,562	0	1,613	14,728
Bulk Terminal	—	—	10,520	—	—	—	—	—	3,146	—	—	—	—	8,048	259	5,964	27,937
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.  
— Not Applicable

**Table 27. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, By Sulfur Content, February 1983**  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to					From II to					From III to					From V to				
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	II	V	I	II	V	Cent	Low	At	II	V	I	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	68	0	79	476	0	3,410	1,063	643	1,704	0	971	0	0	0	117	0	0	0	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	4	0	0	0	743	0	173	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	68	0	75	476	0	2,667	1,063	470	1,134	0	971	0	0	0	117	0	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	699	0	0	699
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	699	0	0	699
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	117	117
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	41	41	82
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	218	0	0	218
Venezuela	1,364	278	2,396	4,038
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,581	319	2,554	4,455
Other				
Angola	0	305	0	305
Australia	250	0	0	250
Bahamas	735	149	0	884
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	311	434	0	745
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	475	255	730
Congo	0	348	0	348
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	213	3,384	3,607
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	201	68	0	269
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Spain	1	0	0	1
Trinidad	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	339	0	339
Virgin Islands	702	1,282	1,706	3,691
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1	342	201	544
Subtotal Other	2,260	3,955	6,381	12,537
Other				
Total Imports	4,480	4,274	8,936	17,691

ref 1 more than 500 barrels.

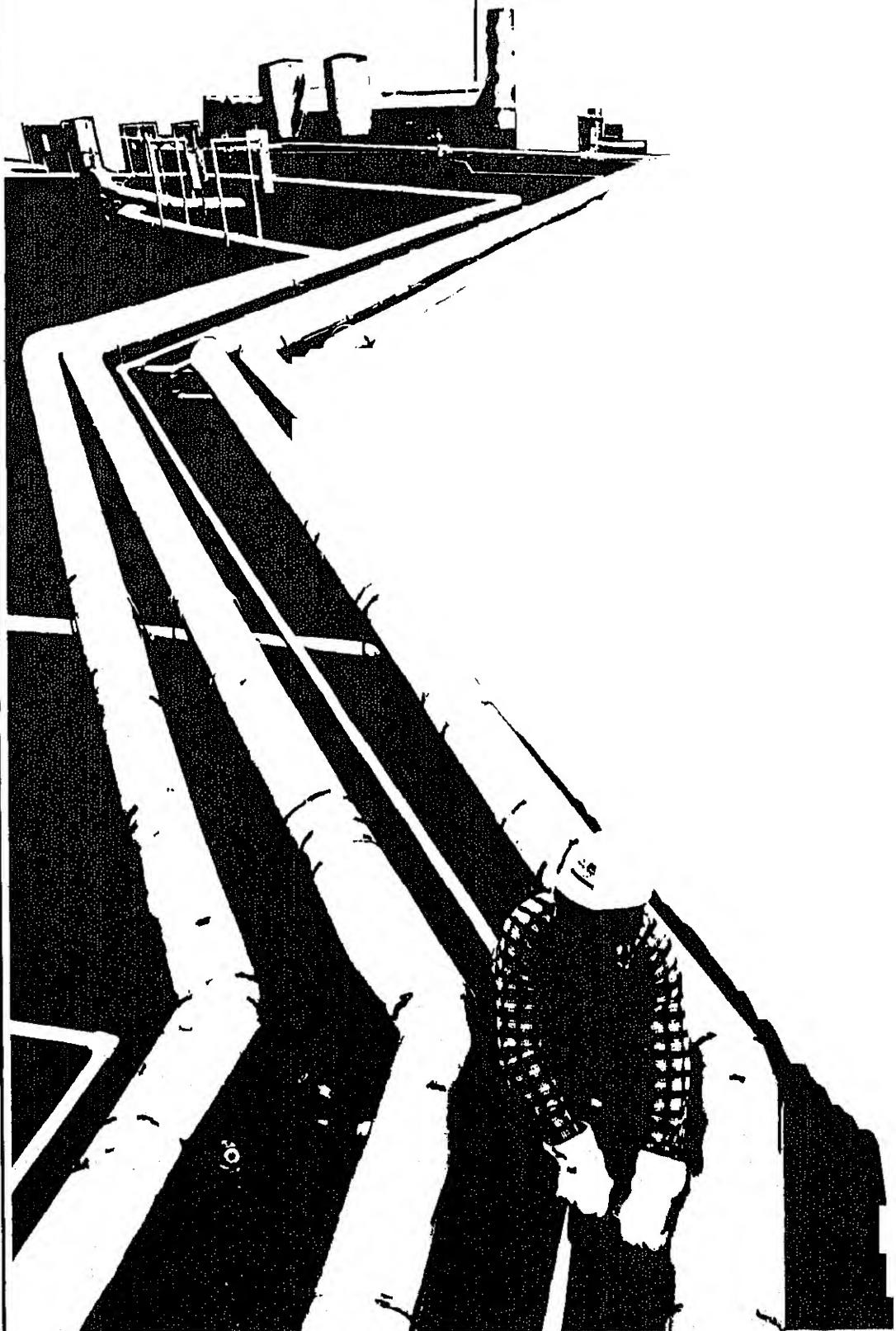
ay not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.  
planatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

**Table 29. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, February 1983  
(Thousands of Barrels)**

State	Residual Fuel Oil				Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%		
<b>PAD District I</b>					
Delaware	4,261	3,868	8,085		<b>16,214</b>
Florida	0	339	80		418
Maine	0	289	883		1,182
Maryland	0	213	720		934
Massachusetts	0	119	82		202
New Jersey	0	149	1,561		1,710
New York	219	300	644		1,163
North Carolina	3,761	1,645	1,848		7,254
Pennsylvania	0	0	267		267
Rhode Island	281	804	548		1,832
South Carolina	0	0	60		60
Vermont	0	0	584		584
Virginia	0	0	0		0
		0	809		809
<b>PAD District II</b>					
Illinois	0	194	59		<b>253</b>
Michigan	0	132	0		132
Minnesota	0	62	0		62
North Dakota	0	0	15		15
Ohio	0	0	44		44
		0	0		0
<b>PAD District III</b>					
Louisiana	219	0	323		<b>541</b>
Texas	1	0	0		1
	218	0	323		540
<b>PAD District IV</b>					
Montana	0	0	6		<b>6</b>
	0	0	6		6
<b>PAD District V</b>					
Arizona	1	212	463		<b>676</b>
California	0	0	0		0
Hawaii	1	212	245		218
		4,274	8,936		<b>17,691</b>
<b>All PAD Districts</b>	<b>4,480</b>				

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.  
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

## Glossary





# Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

**Alcohol.** The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH<sub>n</sub>-(CH<sub>n</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-OH. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

**Alkylation.** A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

**API Gravity.** An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

**Aromatics.** Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

**Asphalt.** A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short-ton.

**ASTM.** The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

**Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.** Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

**Aviation Gasoline, Finished.** All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

**Barrel.** A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

**Barrels per Calendar Day.** The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations: downstream limitations, environmental constraints, types and grades of inputs, planned and unplanned downtime, and types and grades of products.

**Barrels Per Stream Day.** The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

**Bi-metallic.** A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g., platinum, rhodium).

**Butane.** A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane.

**Isobutane.** A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liquid volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

**Normal Butane.** A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

**Other Butanes.** All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

**Butane-Propane Mixtures.** Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform to ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane-propane mixtures. They are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

**Butylene.** An olefinic hydrocarbon, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, recovered from refinery processes.

**Catalytic Cracking.** The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

**Catalytic Hydrocracking.** A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

**Catalytic Hydrotreating.** A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g., distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil) and unfinished oils (e.g., naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oil) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

**Catalytic Reforming.** The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane

gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

**Conventional.** A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g., platinum, alumina).

**Coal.** A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite coal which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

**Crude Distillation.** The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

**Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate).** A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, glendonite and oil shale. Drip gas is also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

**Domestic.** Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

**Foreign.** Crude oil produced outside the United States.

**Delayed Cooking.** A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

**Distillate Fuel Oil.** A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel.

**No. 1 Fuel Oil.** A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 420 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

**No. 2 Fuel Oil.** A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM

Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

**No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils.** Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

**No. 1-D.** A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under wide variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specifications D975.

**No. 2-D.** A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

**No. 4 Fuel Oil.** A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

**Eastern Hemisphere.** That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

**Electric Energy (Purchased).** Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

**Ethane.** A normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any products containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

**Ethane-Propane Mixtures.** Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

**Ethylene.** An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>) recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

**Field Production.** Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

**Fluid Coking.** A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

**Gasoline Blending Components.** Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

**Gas Oil.** A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

**Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel.** The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. *Imported crude oil burned as fuel* includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

**Isomerization.** A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

**Kerosene.** A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D-3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

**Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.** A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

**Lease Condensate.** A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

**Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG).** Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

**Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG).** Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which are reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstocks or other uses.

**Lubricating Oils.** A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. *Lubricants* includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include Bright Stock, Neutral, and Other.

**Bright Stock.** A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

**Neutral.** A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

**Other.** A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

**Middle Distillates.** A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

**Miscellaneous Products.** Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils.

**Motor Gasoline Blending Components.** Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

**Motor Gasoline, Finished.** A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122 degrees to 158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365 degrees to 374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. *Motor gasoline* includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

**Finished Leaded Gasoline.** Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

**Finished Unleaded Gasoline.** Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

**Gasohol.** A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

**Motor Gasoline, Total.** Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

**Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel.** A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

**Natural Gas.** A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

**Natural Gas Field Facility.** A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

**Natural Gas Plant Liquids.** Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished

motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

**Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.** A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C5H12, obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

**OPEC.** The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

**Operable Distillation Capacity.** The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within days.

**Other Hydrocarbons.** Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

**Petrochemical Feedstock Use.** Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are *Naphtha-less than 400 degrees F. end-point* and *Other oils-over 400 degrees F. end-point*.

**Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point.** A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

**Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point.** Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

**Petroleum Coke.** A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is five barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

**Marketable Coke.** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This green coke may be sold or further purified by calcining.

**Catalyst Coke.** In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

**Petroleum Products.** Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, un-fractionated stream, liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils-over 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

**Petroleum Refinery.** An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

**Plant Condensate.** One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

**Petroleum Refinery.** An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

**Plant Condensate.** One of the natural gas plant liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

**Primary Stocks.** Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. *Primary Stocks* excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

**Propane.** A normally gaseous paraffinic compound, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, which includes all products covered by NGPA Specification for commercial and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835. It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock.

**Propylene.** An olefinic hydrocarbon, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

**Residual Fuel Oil.** The topped crude of refinery operation which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military

Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Includes imported crude oil to be burned as a fuel.

**Road Oil.** Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

**Special Naphthas.** All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. *Special naphthas* includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

**Steam (Purchased).** Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

**Still Gas (Refinery Gas).** Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

**Petrochemical Feedstock Use.** Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc., are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feed-stock equivalents are included.

**Fuel Use.** All other still gas.

**Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).** Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

**Thermal Cracking.** A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

**Unfinished Oils.** Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

**Unfractionated Streams.** Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

**Vacuum Distillation.** Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique, with its relatively low temperatures, prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

**Visbreaking.** A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

**Wax.** A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

**Microcrystalline Wax.** Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent

crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D-1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) (D-88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D-721)-5 percent minimum.

**Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax.** A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

**Crystalline-Other Wax.** A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

**Western Hemisphere.** That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

# Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines petroleum refining districts which make up the PAD districts:

## PAD District I

**East Coast:** District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

**Appalachian #1:** The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

## PAD District II

**Appalachian #2:** The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

**Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky:** The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

**Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota:** The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

**Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri:** The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

## PAD District III

**Texas Inland:** The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

**Texas Gulf Coast:** The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

**Louisiana Gulf Coast:** The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

**North Louisiana—Arkansas:** The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

**New Mexico:** The State of New Mexico.

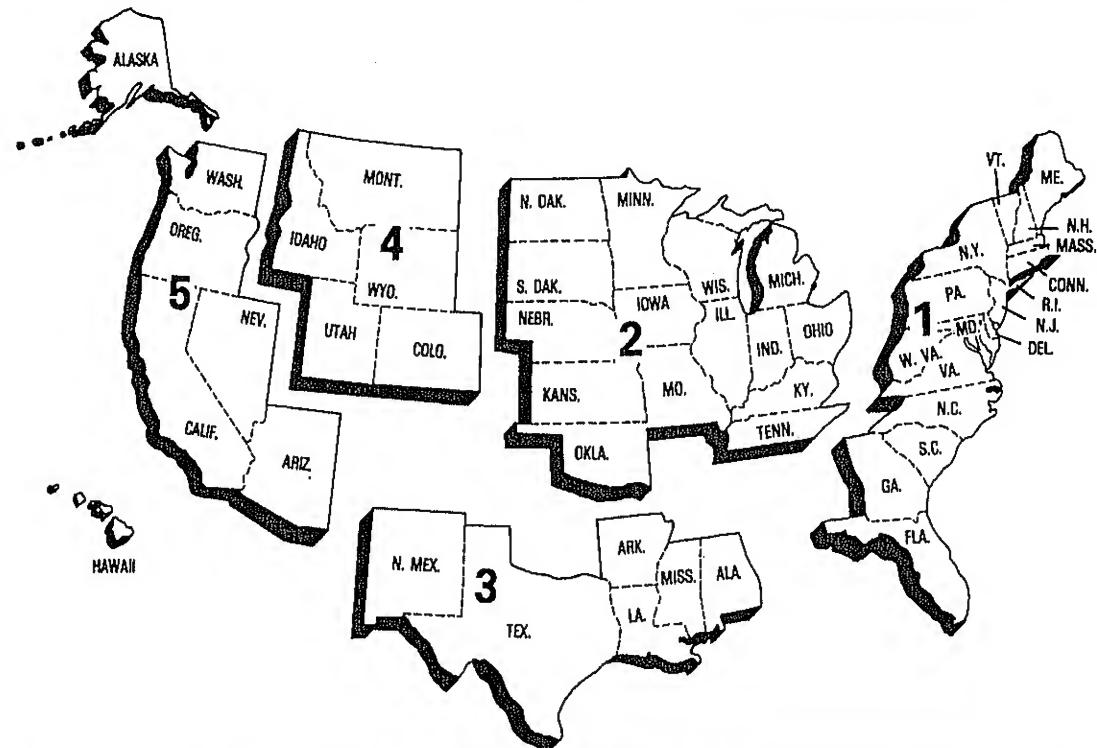
## PAD District IV

**Rocky Mountain:** The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

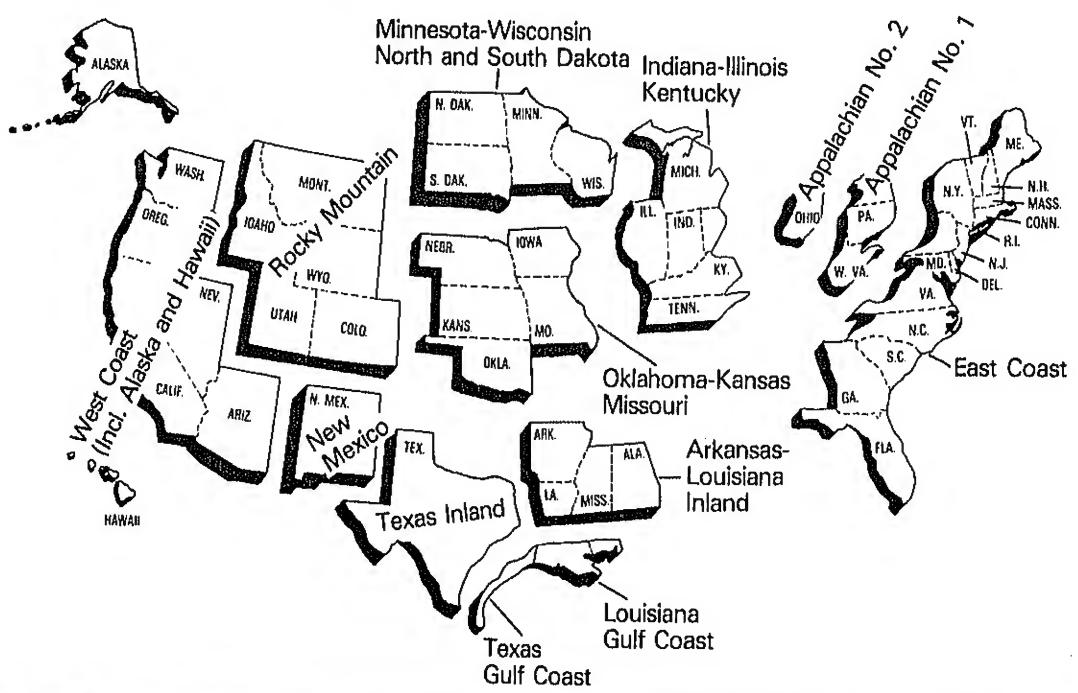
## PAD District V

**West Coast:** The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

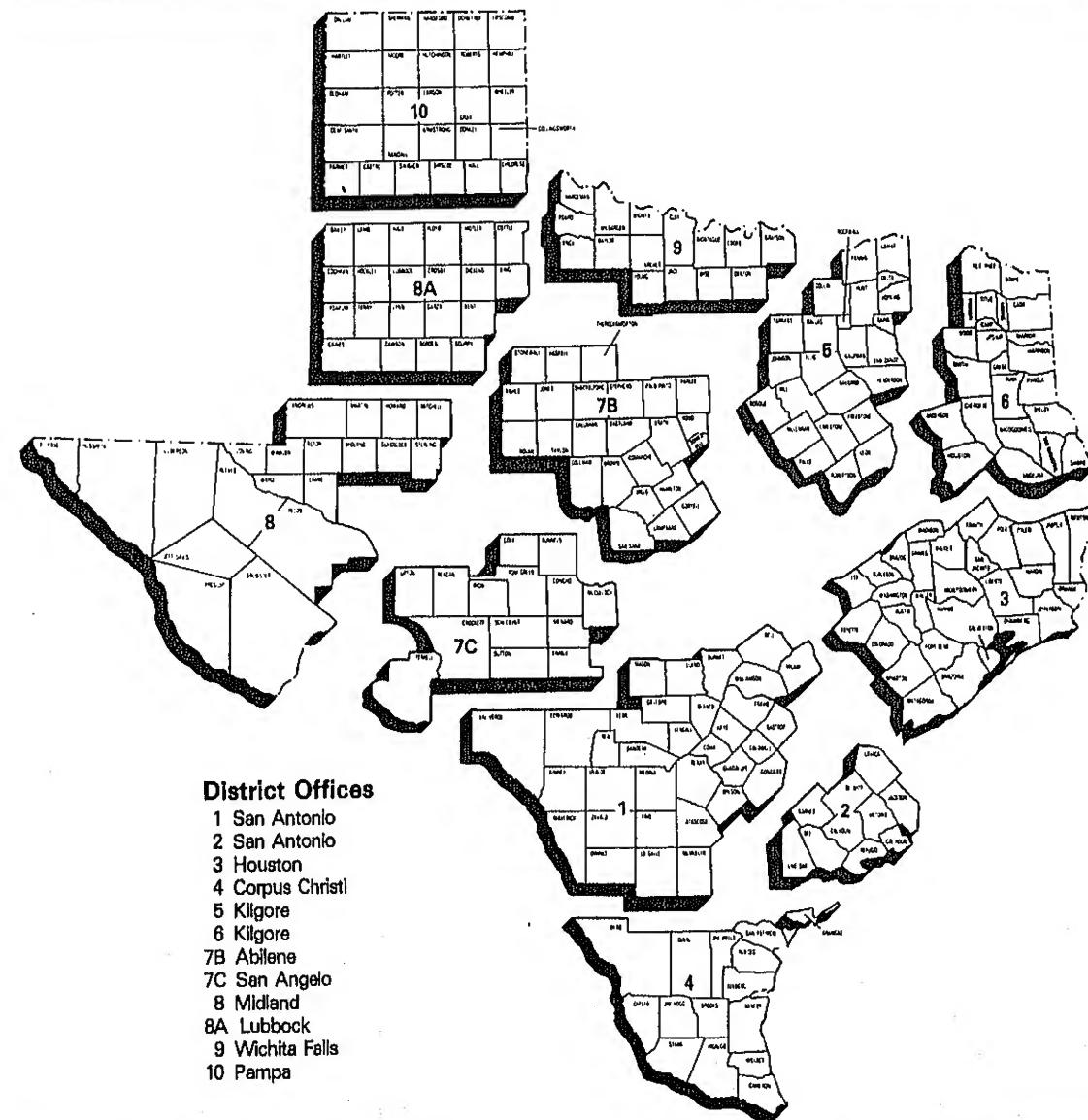
### Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



### Bureau of Mines Refining Districts

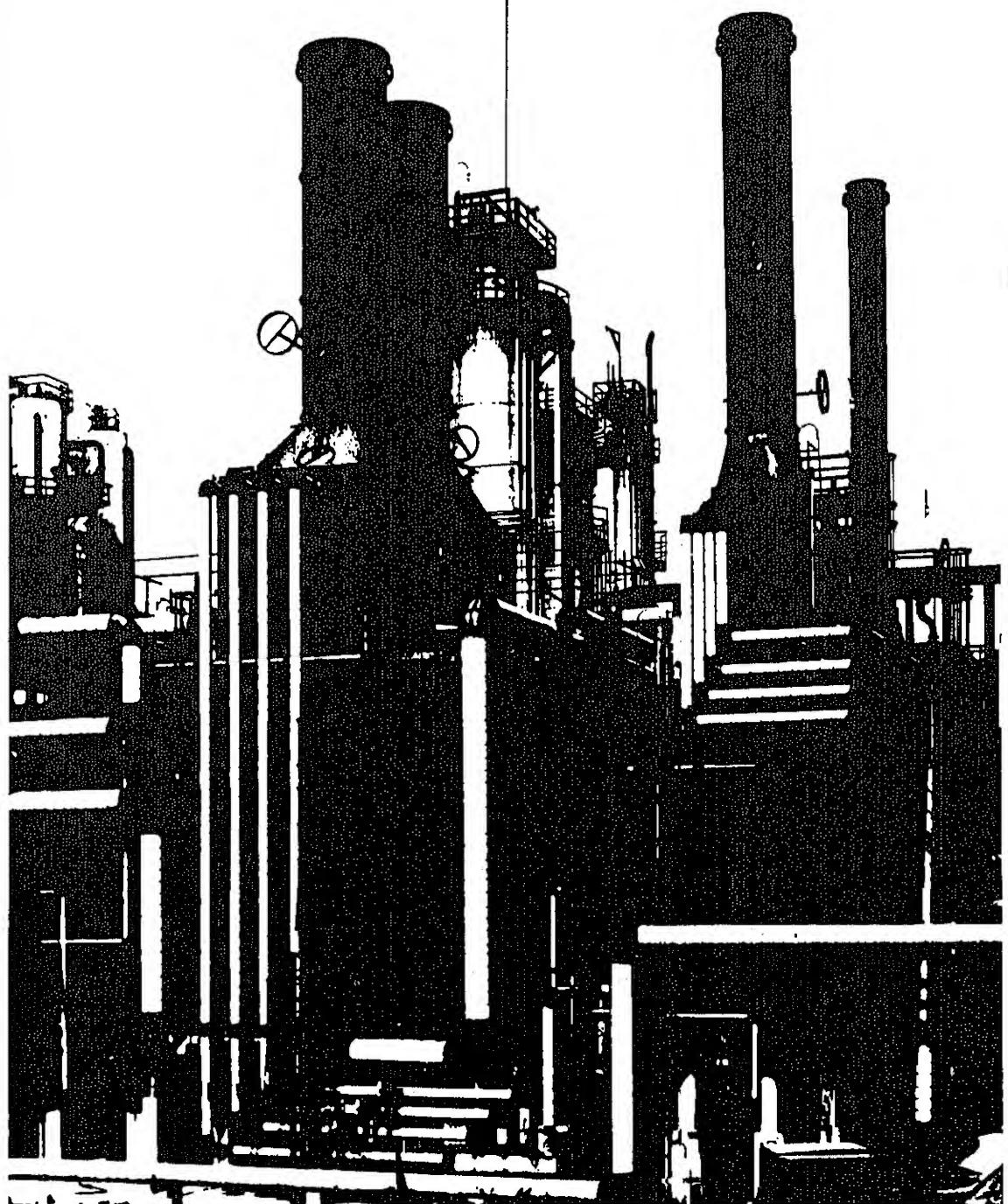


## District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas





# Explanatory Notes





## Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

### Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The primary focus of the consolidation has been to revise the weekly and monthly survey reporting forms to assure consistency in form layout, preparation instructions, and definitions. As a result, a new set of survey forms were implemented in January 1983. The following are the new form numbers and their corresponding predecessor forms:

New Form Number	Name	Old Form Number
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report	EIA-161
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-162
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-163
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	EIA-164
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report	EIA-165
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	—
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report	EIA-87
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-88
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-89
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report	EIA-90
ERA-60	Monthly Imports Report	ERA-60
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	FEA-P133-M-0
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	EIA-64
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	EIA-170

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect basic refinery operations and product stock data for major products on a weekly basis. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*

(PSM). A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810-813, 815-817 and ERA-60 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery operations data, refinery, bulk terminal and pipeline stocks data, crude oil and petroleum product imports data and movements of petroleum products and crude oil between PAD Districts data. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the PSM. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained in magnetic tape form from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the PSM. A description of the Census data follows in Note 1.3.

### Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

#### Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 in response to the Iranian oil crisis. Initially, the published data were taken from the American Petroleum Institute (API) *Weekly Statistical Bulletin*. However, in January 1980 the EIA began to publish weekly statistics from its own surveys, with the exception of imports statistics which the EIA did not begin collecting until June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, a company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico reports each shipment. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

#### Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

**EIA-800:** Based on the EIA-810 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and

Its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending. The selected sample size is 215.

**EIA-801:** Based on the EIA-811 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have either a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The selected sample size is 93.

**EIA-802:** Based on the EIA-812 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including Interstate, Intrastate and Intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies that transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The selected sample size is 65.

**EIA-803:** Based on the EIA-813 universe, which consists of crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies) in the United States and its territories, all refining companies, all crude oil producers, all terminal operators, all companies transporting Alaskan Crude Oil by water, and all storers of 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. The selected sample size is 85.

**EIA-804:** Based on the ERA-60 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 65.

**EIA-805:** Based on the EIA-815 universe, which includes all shippers of unfinished oils and petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico. Four companies report.

### Sampling Method

The cut-off method is the sampling procedure used for all weekly surveys except the EIA-802, which uses the monthly universe in its entirety. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sampling, beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers 90 percent of the total for the previous time period for each product published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

### Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, telegram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period closes each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms and terminal operations companies must file by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

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### Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month ( $M_t$ ) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month ( $M_s$ ). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week ( $W_s$ ). The answer,  $W_t$ , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratio multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

### Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 95 and 98 percent.

### Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

#### Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems

were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movements of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

### Respondent Frame

**EIA-810:** All petroleum refineries and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 313 respondents report on the EIA-810.

**EIA-811:** All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline, regardless of ownership of the material. Approximately 328 respondents report on the EIA-811.

**EIA-812:** All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including Interstate, Intrastate and Intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 94 respondents report on the EIA-812.

**EIA-813:** All crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies), crude oil producers, companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water (in excess of 1,000 barrels), and all storers of crude oil, regardless of ownership, in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 180 respondents report on the EIA-813.

**EIA-815:** All licensed importers and importers of record shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Import data from the ERA-60 and EIA-815 are integrated into the import statistics reported in the PSM.

**EIA-816:** All operators of facilities designed to extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas stream (natural gas processing plants) or to separate a hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e., propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators). Approximately 990 respondents report on the EIA-816.

**EIA-817:** All known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are about 50 respondents.

**ERA-60:** All licensed importers and importers of record importing crude oil and petroleum products into the

United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 1,100 firms as of July 31, 1982. However, only a selected 250 importers must report each month regardless of import activity. All others must report only for a month in which they actually had imports. The respondent universe for this survey is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *LP Gas Almanac* for information on facilities or companies going into operation or closing down. These are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Every two to three years an extensive survey study is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including state agencies, federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

### Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-815 and ERA-60 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

### Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for nonresponding companies that submitted reports the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates. If necessary, to be followed by submission of actual data. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-815 and 817, and ERA-60 are not imputed.

### Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rates of the EIA-810 through EIA-813 respondents is over 90 per-

cent. The response rate for the EIA-816 is over 85 percent and for the EIA-817 it is 98 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Names of companies that fail to file for 2 consecutive months are forwarded for further noncompliance action.

In July 1982, the ERA-60 survey had a response rate of 98 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 1,100 firms at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard follow-up of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. In addition, response is cross-checked with response on the Petroleum Licensing Decrementation System (PLDS), a listing of each month's importers. The response rate is generally 98 to 99 percent by the time the data are first published.

### **Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data**

#### **Background**

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data provide the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA. Export statistics and import data from the Census tapes on liquefied petroleum gases, bonded ships bunkers and military offshore use are published in the *PSM*.

#### **Import Statistics (IM-145)**

#### **Coverage**

The import statistics reflect both government and non-government imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. Shipments from anywhere to U.S. possessions and shipments from U.S. possessions to the United States. (U.S. possessions include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.)
3. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

#### **Source of Import Information**

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Imported petroleum is reported as *Imports for Consumption*. Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

#### **Country and Area of Origin**

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

#### **Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)**

#### **Coverage**

The export statistics reflect both government and non-government exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. All shipments from U.S. possessions, regardless of whether the shipments are sent to the United States, to other U.S. possessions, or to foreign countries.
2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

#### **Source of Export Information**

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Exporters are required to file Shipper's Export Declarations with Customs officials. The only exceptions are those exporters who have been authorized to submit data directly to the Bureau of Census on magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations.

## Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

## Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

**Field Production** is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

**Refinery Production** of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. It should also be noted that refineries do not export production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons.

**Imports** of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, *Report of Oil Imports Into the United States and Puerto Rico*, and Form EIA-815, *Shipments of Refined Products (Including Unfinished Oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States*. In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases

(LPG), where the Census data show a much higher level of imports than EIA data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that import only LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha- and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

**Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)** is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and a reduction in the amount of petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

**Unaccounted-for Crude Oil** is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition.

Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawals or additions. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

## Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. The U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of ten State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports

from the State conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The ten States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Utah, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS Information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by a State agency, a trade association, or an individual field operator.

#### Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

**Crude Oil Losses** is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries. Crude oil losses at refineries are reported on Form EIA-810, *Refinery Report*.

**Refinery Inputs** of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

**Exports** of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

**Product supplied** for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus re-

finery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) data were misreported or reported late, (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

#### Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-803, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-801, *Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*, and Form EIA-802, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Notes 1.1-1.3.

#### Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from January through December or from July through June for the most recent 3-year period. This summary takes the form of an *average range* that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The

average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated semiannually (on January 1 and July 1), by basing the *average ranges* on a more recent time period. Each 3-year data series is adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive. The series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels. The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors are very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products are derived using monthly data from 1974-1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors are based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974 and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3-year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the *average range* is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

## Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-817 and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

## Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the *Summary Statistics* section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

## Note 9: Notes on Tables

**Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview**  
statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

**Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition** statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 2.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

**Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition** statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

**Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition** statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

**Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition** statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

**Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition** statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

**Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance**

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for Alaska, Lower 48 States, and Total U.S. are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): SPR Imports are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.

- Line (12): Total Other Sources equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude losses in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) Production equals field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): NGPL Imports equals the sum of the im-

ports of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate Imports In Table 2.

- Line (16): *NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate In Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): *Unfinished oils and gasoline blending components Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same In Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery Input In Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil Input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus Imports of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus Imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery Input; plus crude oil product supplied In Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals Imports of LPG plus Imports of finished petroleum products In Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products In Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28): *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil Input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus Imports of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus Imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery Input; minus crude oil product supplied plus Imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products In Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products In Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied In Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components and miscellaneous products supplied In Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied In Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil In Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-813.

- Line (43): stocks of *Refined Products*, equals the sum of LPG and finished petroleum product stocks In Table 2.

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